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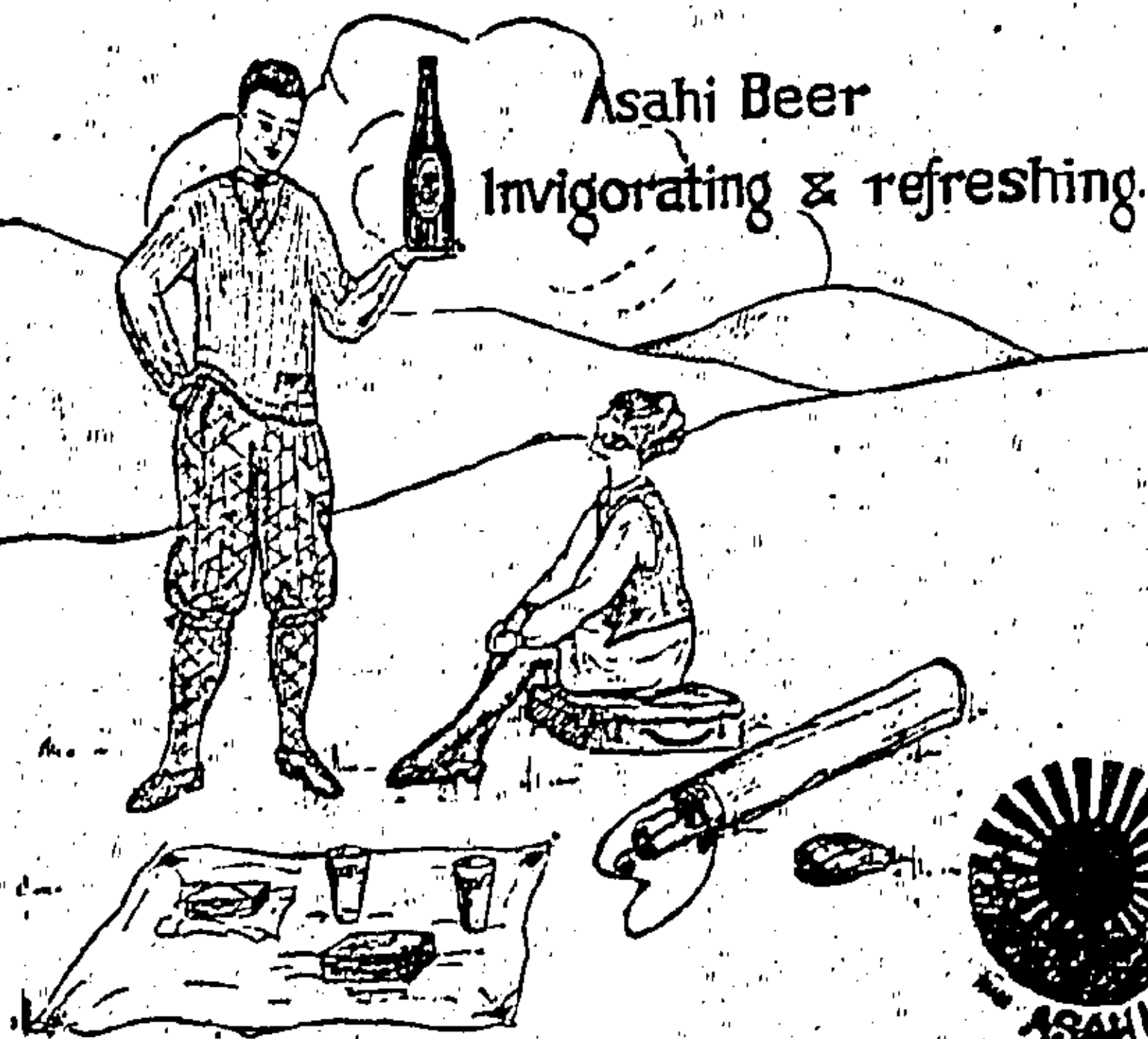
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SNIPE35 "
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Money and Markets

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE.

MAKING FINER GOODS.

Mr. W. B. Cunningham, late British Consul at Osaka, Japan, who is taking up the Consulship at Dairen (near Port Arthur), recently addressed a meeting of the China Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to which representatives of the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations had been invited.

There were, in particular, a very large number of spinners and manufacturers present, and among those who spoke on Mr. Cunningham's address were Mr. W. E. Thompson (president of the Chamber), Mr. Fred Holroyd (president of the Federation Master Cotton Spinners' Association), Mr. John Grey (Burnley), Mr. Harold Cliff (secretary of the Oldham Master Spinners' Association), and Mr. George Green (Padiham), who has recently returned from a visit to Japan.

Mr. Cunningham briefly traced the growth of the cotton industry in Japan in recent years. The capitalisation had grown from 115 million yen in 1913 to 334 million yen in 1920, an increase of 270 per cent. About three-quarters of the capital was paid up. During the same period the number of spindles had increased by 55 per cent, and the number of looms by over 100 per cent. The prosperity of the cotton industry reached a peak in 1920, largely owing to the fact that during the war such markets as South America, India, Dutch East Indies, and Africa could no longer obtain supplies from Great Britain. After 1920 Japan suffered from the post-war slump, especially in the markets mentioned, but by the end of 1921 she had to a large extent recovered. At the end of 1927 the capital invested in the cotton industry was 535 million yen, 391 million being paid up; spindles amounted to over six million, and there were more than 75,000 looms. The reserve funds of 64 companies amounted to 238 million yen or about 60 per cent. of the paid-up capital.

In regard to the organisation of the industry, Mr. Cunningham mentioned the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association. This association, which was formed about forty years ago, was one of the most important of its kind in Japan, controlling about 90 per cent. of the spindles and 40 per cent. of the power looms. Of the total number of members there were four of outstanding importance, 10 rather smaller but still powerful firms, and about 40 firms which, though relatively unimportant individually, in the aggregate contributed considerably to the prosperity of the industry. Further, most of the importers of raw cotton and exporters of piece goods were associate members of the Association.

Strength in Combination.

Mr. Cunningham laid stress on the way in which the various interests were combined and concentrated. This, he considered, was one of the main reasons for the strength of the industry as a whole, since the large importers of raw cotton were also the principal exporters of piece goods and were more or less directly interested in the actual production of the goods.

Another cause of the strength of the industry was that labour conditions were simpler than in this country. Mr. Cunningham's impression, however, was that there was not a great deal of difference in total production costs after allowance had been made for the greater number of operatives required in Japan, as well as the extra cost of housing, feeding, welfare, and recruiting from the country districts. The textile trade had an abundant reservoir of labour to draw from. Operatives did not, as a rule, stay long, the average term of service of female operatives being rather less than eighteen months. This system had an advantage in that in times of depression the position could be easily adjusted by relaxing the recruiting of new hands.

A further cause of the rapid expansion in the cotton trade was the concentration on standard lines, which were comparatively simple to make yet filled the demands of the markets which the Japanese were trying to capture.

A matter of importance was the increase in the manufacture of textile machinery. Looms had been made for many years, but until recently the manufacture of spinning machinery had not met with much success, though more attention was now being paid to this industry. Progress had also been rapid in other allied industries; the development of hydro-electric power had made rapid strides, as had also the manufacture of tools and machinery of all kinds.

(Continued on next column.)

HONG KONG BUSINESS.

DEALINGS IN FOOD STUFFS.

Business done in Hong Kong on November 8th in rice, sugar, and other food stuffs included the following transactions:—

Green Flying Eagle white glutinous rice 250 bags at \$6.97.
Fuk Tsz white Siam rice 650 bags at \$7.18.
Black Double Star white long rice 524 bags at \$6.72.
Green Seal white glutinous rice 150 bags at \$7.45.
Blue Seal No. 3 white rice 125 bags at \$6.73.
Green Seal broken white rice 141 bags at \$6.60.
No. 18 coarse powdered candy 300 bags at \$7.04.
No. 18 coarse powdered candy 200 bags at \$7.03.
No. 24 coarse powdered candy 200 bags at \$7.53.
No. 24 coarse powdered candy 500 bags at \$7.53.
Dried ginger 45 bags at \$25.
No. 1 crude rice flour 120 bags at \$7.
Green hemp 100 bundles at \$27.50.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS DOWN.

Britain's external trade suffered a setback in September.

Figures published by the Board of Trade Journal shows that:—

Imports amounted to £27,682,000, compared with £27,701,000 in August and £101,413,000 in September of last year.

Exports amounted to £26,620,000, compared with £26,217,000 in August and £26,622,000 in September of last year.

Re-exports came to £6,856,000, compared with £3,758,000 in August and £9,054,000 in September, 1927.

The Board of Trade Journal points out that in only one previous month (May) of the present year has the value of exports been at a lower level than in the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the expired nine months of 1928 exceeded the exports for the first nine months of 1927 by £18,459,000, or slightly more than 3 per cent.

The decrease in imports was chiefly due to smaller trade in food, drink, and tobacco. The decline in the value of imported manufactured articles was relatively small. September import figures were the lowest recorded (with the exception of the strike month of May, 1920) since April, 1924.

The fall in imports compared with the first nine months of last year is less than 2 per cent.

Exports of bullion and specie exceeded imports by £1,734,000 in September.

BANKS v. BUSINESS.

EFFECTS OF RESTRICTED CREDIT.

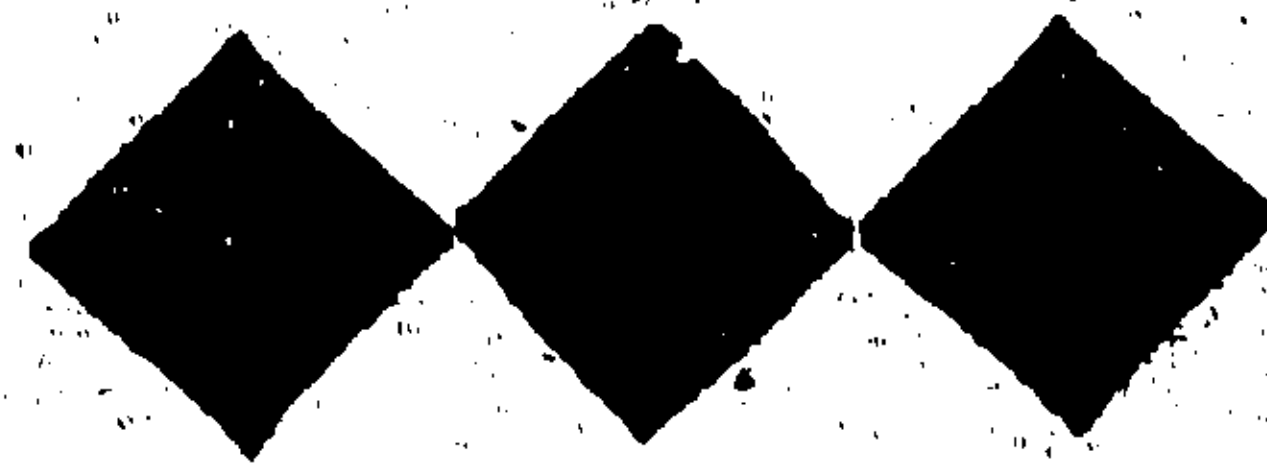
A serious charge is brought against the banks in England by the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association. It alleges that the depression that during the past six months has spread over the electrical and a host of other industries. Since March, says the association, there has been an intense restriction of credit, with the result that many trades have been held back. The stagnation of the home market is thus definitely attributed to the banks and their financial policy. The bigger they are, the less eagerly do they seem to come forward to help British industry in its hour of opportunity. To the question, Are the banks playing the game? British manufacturers would reply with an almost unanimous No. Prospering banks and dwindling industries are not a combination that can spell health to any nation—least of all to Great Britain.

A Bid For World Trade.

As regards future prospects, said Mr. Cunningham, it should be realised that Japan had made industrialisation a settled policy, and was determined to secure as large a share as possible of world trade. In regard to cotton there was a marked tendency to go on to finer goods, and during the last few years exports of yarn had declined owing to concentration on the manufacture of piece goods.

Mr. Cunningham referred to the new factory legislation which would come into force in July, 1929. This was causing the mills considerable concern. Whereas they were now working two shifts of ten hours they would have to confine their activity to two shifts of eight and a half, and that only if they could obtain an extension of one hour, the possibility of which was provided for. In regard to wages he felt that there was more likely to be an increase than a decrease.

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WELL MATURED IN WOOD. VERY POPULAR AT
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SANG TYE

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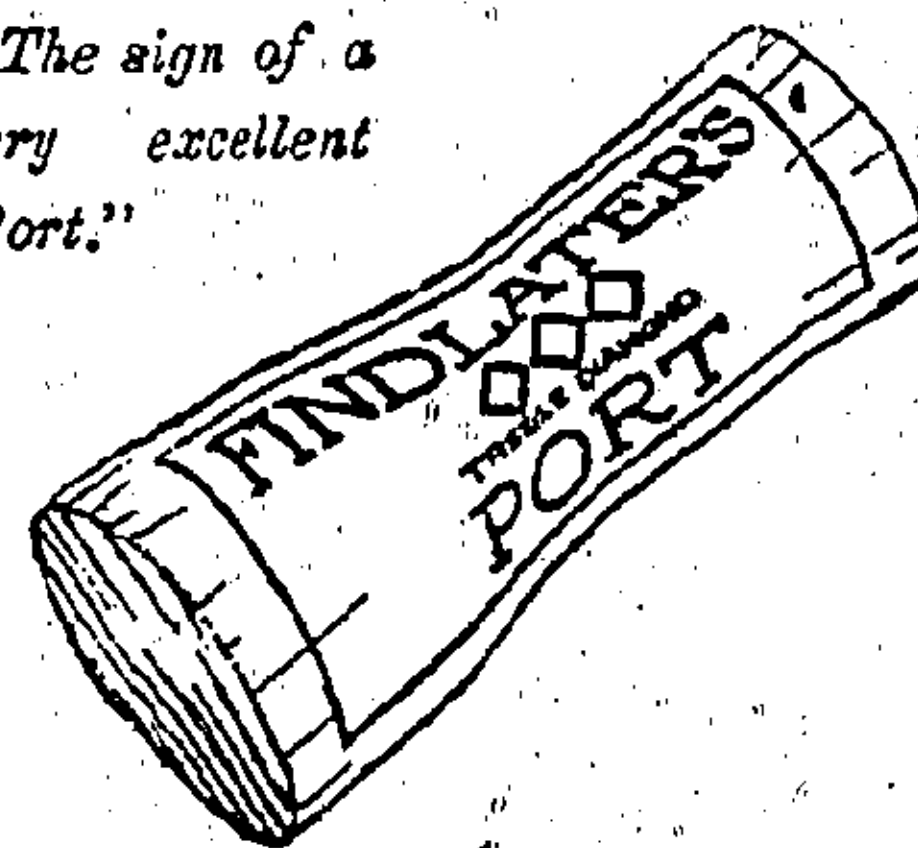
KWAN TYE

HUNG CHEONG, Kowloon.

THE EMPRESS STORE, Kowloon.

RAHIM'S STORE, Shamoon.

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very excellent
Port."



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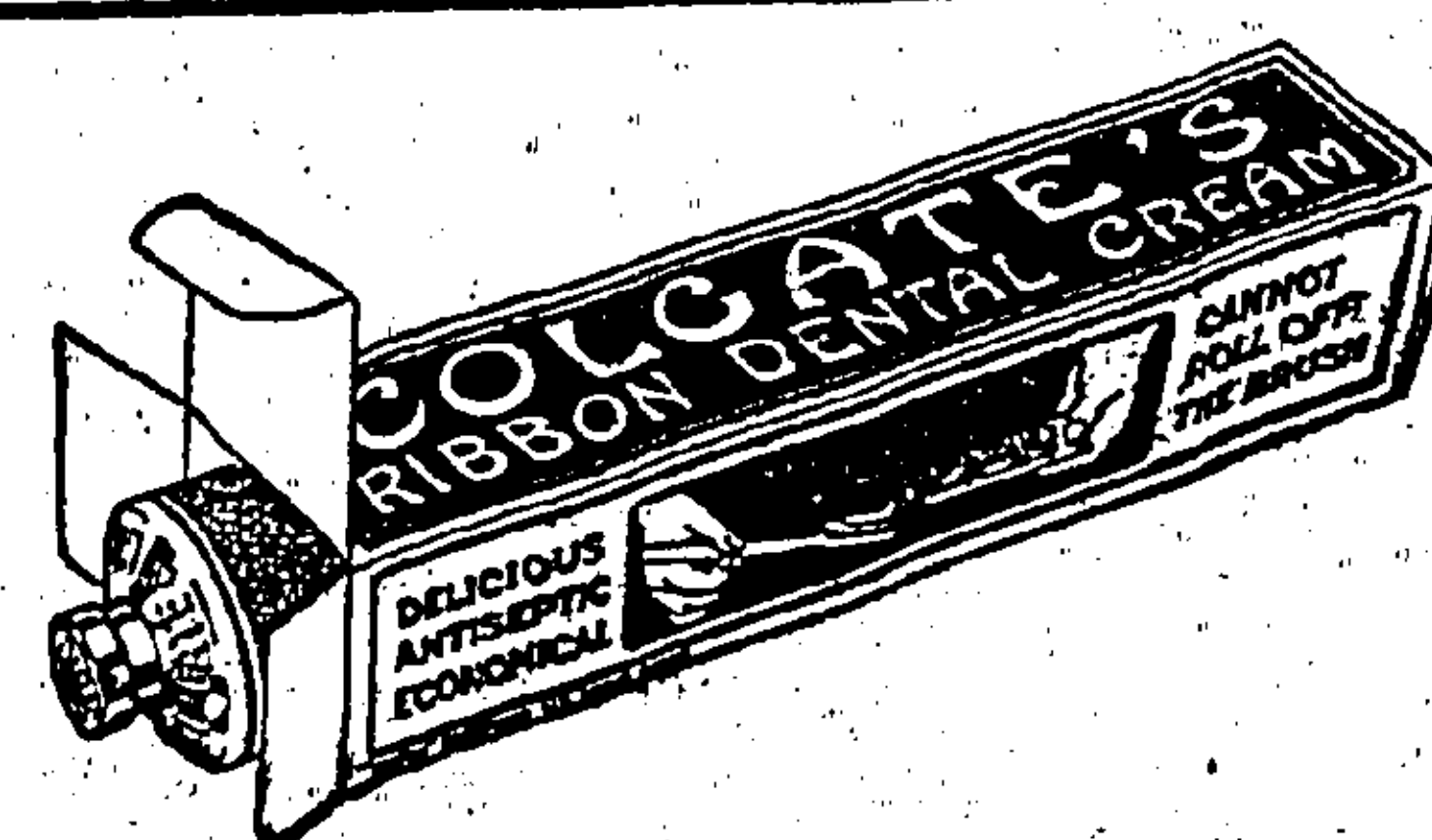
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HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

NOVEMBER 8th, 1928.	
A.K. Banks	£1,355 sel.
Do.	£1,355 sel.
Chartered Bank	£141 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£234 nom.
Do.	£214 nom.
P. & O. Bank	£29 nom.
East Asia Bank	£774 buy.
Canton Insurance	£675 nom.
Union Insurance	£368 sel.
North China Ins.	£160 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	£450 nom.
China Marine Insurance	£275 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	£800 sel.
Douglas	£384 nom.
H.K. Steamships	£25 nom.
H.K. Tug	£160 nom.
Indo-China (Fr.)	£42 buy.
Do. (Nef.)	£724 buy.
Shell Transport	£118 nom.
Waterbury	£234 buy.
Banquet	£230 buy.
Kailash Mining & Dev.	£11 buy.
Langkat (combined)	£11 nom.
Do. (single)	£11 nom.
S'hai Explorations	£12.80 buy.
Shanghai Loans	£13 buy.
Banhs	£5.10 buy.
Tromok Mines	£178 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	£1384 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	£37 nom.
China Provident	£530 nom.
Hongkong & Shanghai	£156 nom.
New Engineering	£12.50 buy.
Shanghai Docks	£1.105 buy.
Ewo Cottons	£11.80 buy.
Oriental Cottons	£12.45 nom.
S'hai Cottons (old)	£12.50 buy.
Do. (new)	£12.50 buy.
H.K. & W. Hotels	£2.05 sel., 8.95 nom.
H.K. Lands	£37 nom.
Shanghai Lands	£128 buy.
Humphreys Estates	£154 nom.
H.K. Realities	£3.85 nom.
H.K. Tramways	£31.70 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	£13 buy.
Do. (new)	£36.50 nom.
Star Ferries	£371 sel.
China Light & Power	£13.40 nom.
Do. (new)	£13.40 nom.
Do. (1928 issue)	£13.40 nom.
H.K. Electric (old)	£13.40 buy.
Do. (new)	£13.40 buy.
H.K. Electric (old)	£13.40 buy.
Do. (new)	£13.40 buy.
Macao Electric	£124 buy.
Telephone	£7.30 buy, cum rights
Do. (new)	£6.65 nom. x rights
Do. rights	£3.50 nom.
China Bonds	£12.11 buy.
Singapore Tractions	£12 nom.
Do. (Pref.)	£12.31 buy.
China Sugars	£12.31 buy.
Malayan Sugars	£12.31 buy.
Canton Ice	£12.31 buy.
Cement (combined)	£8.80 nom.
Do. (old)	£8.80 nom.
Do. (new)	£16.80 sel.

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby Nov, 7th.

Paris	124.15
Geneva	25.20
Berlin	20.35
Celo	18.19
Helsingfors	18.92
Athens	30.41
Bombay	1/8.1/16
New York	4.84 13/16
Amsterdam	12.08 1/2
Stockholm	18.14
Vienna	24.48
Madrid	30.075
Rio	5.23/32
Brussels	34.39
Milan	62.60
Copenhagen	18.19
Prague	16.32
Lisbon	1071
Buenos Aires	47.15/32
Tokyo	1/11.1/32
Shanghai	2/7 1/2
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Silver (spot)	20 1/2
Silver (forward)	25.11/16

H.K. Ropes (old)	£7.60 nom.
Do. (new)	£7.55 nom.
United Asbestos	£35 nom.
Dairy Farms	£22.50 buy, 23 1/2 sel.
Waters	£14.44 buy.
Dyr & Wings	£30.50 buy.
Lean Orpingtons	£3.05 buy.
Macintoshes	£20 nom.
Sinclair	£34 buy.
Wm. Powell	£36.65 buy.
H.K. Amusements	£224 sel.
H.K. Constructions	£11 buy.
Equa Lida, G. Bonds	£60 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	£12 p.m. nom.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom—nominal.	



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Leb's Trade and Shopping Guide of Hong Kong

July 1928 to June 1929

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DIRECTORY

CONTAINING:

Maps of Hong Kong's Business Section showing Buildings and House Numbers.
Government Offices and Justices of the Peace.
Alphabetical list of Firms and names of staff.
Classified lists of over 150 classes of Business, Trades, Professions, Shops, Associations, etc.
Practical Information and Abridged Time Tables of Railway, Tramways, Buses, Ferries, etc.

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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
COMMANDANT.]

No. 335.

1.-Armistice Day Parade.

The Machine Gun Company has been selected to represent the Corps at the ceremony at the Cenotaph on Sunday, November 11th, 1928. Full instructions have been issued direct to O.C. Machine Gun Company.

2.-Dress.

The Dress for all ranks attending the ceremony either at the Cenotaph or the Club de Recreo, in uniform, on Armistice Sunday will be review order medals. Officers not on parade with their men will wear breeches.

3.

A certain number of seats have been allotted to the Corps at the Armistice Day at 9.45 a.m. Service at St. John's Cathedral. Anyone wishing to avail themselves of this privilege must apply to the O.C. their unit.

4.

A copy of instructions regarding the ceremony to take place at the Cenotaph, which is of interest to all attending, has been placed in the Officers' Mess and Canteen.

5.

All N.C.O.'s will render a certificate to their Unit Commanders before November 16th, that they have sewn on badges of rank of white tape on their khaki shirts.

6.-Annual Camps.

Full particulars regarding annual camps which take place between November 16th to December 9th, 1928, have been issued to all ranks, except The Battery and Engineer Company, on October 29th, 1928, by type written circular.

O.C. Companies will report to the Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C., by 9 a.m. on Tuesday, November 13th, 1928, the number of all ranks attending camp, stating meals required, so that rations can be arranged.

Men can proceed to camp the evening of the day before, i.e., on Friday evening of November 16th, 1928.

Those wishing to have their baggage sent to the camp at Fanling must deliver it, clearly labelled with owners' name at Corps Headquarters by 2 p.m. on Friday, November 16th.

Arms and Equipment, etc., may be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, 9th, Tuesday, 13th, Wednesday, 14th, and Thursday, 15th, November, between 9 a.m. and noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 8 and 9 p.m.; and on Saturday, 10th, and Friday, 16th November, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

7.-Corps Orders.

During Camp Training at Fanling, Corps Orders will be published on Thursdays, November 15th, 22nd and 29th, and December 6th, 1928, instead of Fridays, November 16th, 23rd and 30th, and December 7th, 1928.

8.-Correspondence.

During the Camp Training Season, November 16th to December 9th, 1928, only correspondence of a most urgent nature is to be addressed to Orderly Room.

9.-Musketry.

There will be no firing by Machine Gun Company at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, November 11th, owing to that date being Armistice Day.

10.-Corps Boxing Tournament.

The date has been provisionally fixed for Friday, December 21st, and will be held under Imperial Services Boxing Association Rules.

The following Sub-Committee has been appointed to arrange it:

Mr. A. Murdoch (Chairman).
Sergeant W. H. Owen (Hon. Secretary).
Capt. A. M. Thornhill.
Capt. E. J. R. Mitchell.
Sergeant M. M. Watson.
Mr. H. Marriott, D.C.M.

Entries, giving each competitor's weight, to be made through Company Commanders to Sergeant W. H. Owen at Volunteer Headquarters before 9 p.m. on Monday, November 26th, 1928.

On receipt of the entries the Sub-Committee will draw up a programme of events.

11.-Corps Band.

There will be a full Band practice on Friday, November 9th, at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters.

Those who wish to shoot will parade in the Miniature Range at Corps Headquarters on Wednesday, November 14th, 1928, under R.S.M. W. H. Edmonds.

12.-The Battery.

Parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.25 p.m. on Friday, November 9th, and Tuesday, November 13th. Battery Drill: Signallers under Sergeant J. M. Jack.

All ranks are expected to attend in order to make it possible to man two guns and proceed with Battery Drill.

CAMPS.

The Battery Camps will take place at Tai Lam, New Territories, from December 7th to 9th and 14th to 16th.

Particulars have been issued to all ranks on November 2nd, 1928.

13.-Engineer Company.

Parade at Belfera Fort on Tuesday, November 13th, at 5.30 p.m. for instruction in running engine.

Dress: Uniform or multi optional.
There will be a pool shoot in the Miniature Range on Wednesday, November 14th, at 5.30 p.m.

14.-Corps Signala.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, November 15th, for Signal Instruction. There will be a field day on Sunday, November 18th, for the purpose of exercising with the W/T sets.

The Morris truck will be at the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, at 10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform, shorts, puttees, etc.

Time should be taken.

15.-Mounted Infantry Company.

The Company will parade at Corps Headquarters on Thursday, November 15th, at 5.30 p.m. for M.G. instruction. The attention of all ranks is drawn to Corps Orders relating to Camp. In several cases the O.C. Company has not been informed of the times at which members will attend camp. This information must be forwarded forthwith.

Those who are not completely equipped with uniform must make up their deficiencies before the first camp.

16.-Armoured Car Company.

Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for run around the Island in the Armoured Car.

MOTOR CYCLE SECTION.

Fridays, November 9th and 16th. Parade at Corps Headquarters for machine gun instruction. Dress: Mufti.

Tuesday, November 13th. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for run around the Island. Motor Cycle Combinations will be driven by Lieut. Corpl. Rogers and Lieut. Corpl. Thomas. Dress: Mufti.

EXTRA PARADES.

It is proposed to hold extra parades each Monday and Thursday until camp. Those willing to attend should send their name in to Lieut. Sergeant Williams as soon as possible.

17.-Machine Gun Company.

The Company will parade as strong as possible on Tuesday, November 13th, at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters.

Dress: Mufti, for Advanced Gun Drill under Sub-section Commandant, N.C.O. Probationers, dress, mufti, belt and sidearms under C.S.M. V. C. Branson, M.C.

CENOTAPH CEREMONY.

The Company have been selected to represent the Corps and those detailed will parade at Corps Headquarters at 10.15 a.m. under Lieut. J. Norrie Owen.

Dress: Helmet with chin strap down, tunic, medals, belt, sidearms, shorts, hosiery, puttees and black boots.

18.-Scottish Company.

Platoons will parade at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Mufti, as follows:

No. 5 Platoon will proceed direct from Tai Koo to Kennedy Road Range.

No. 6 Platoon at Kowloon Dock. No. 7 Platoon at Corps Headquarters.

Pipes and Drums, will parade for practise at Corps Headquarters on Wednesday, November 14th.

Church Parade, will be held on Sunday, December 2nd, and all are kindly requested to keep this date open in order to ensure a full strength parade of the Company.

19.-Portuguese Company.

CAMP.

The Company will be in camp the week-end, November 16th-18th. The attention of all ranks is called to circular issued by Corps Headquarters re camp and times of trains, etc.

There are still some who have not returned the necessary forms re camp and meals required. This should be done immediately.

ARMISTICE DAY PARADE MEMORIAL.

The Company will fall in at the Club de Recreo on Sunday, November 11, at 11.30 a.m. sharp. Dress: As already detailed.

20.-Reserve Company.

Wednesday, November 14th. Parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. and proceed to Kennedy Road Range by Ford Truck for Machine Gun Firing practice. Dress: Mufti.

21.-Strength.

The following recruits are taken on the strength and posted as under:

No. 1415 Pte. D. W. Gregory, No. 2 Platoon, from November 2nd, 1928.

No. 1416 Pte. F. T. Rodrigues, No. 10 Platoon, from November 2nd, 1928.

No. 1417 Pte. C. V. Marques, No. 10 Platoon, from November 2nd, 1928.

No. 1418 Pte. J. P. Rocha, No. 10 Platoon, from November 2nd, 1928.

No. 1419 Pte. E. Rozario, No. 10 Platoon, from November 2nd, 1928.

No. 1420 Pte. G. E. R. Divett, No. 1 Platoon, from November 9th, 1928.

22.-Promotion And Appointments.

The following promotion and appointments take effect from November 7th, 1928:-

CAR SECTION.

No. 787 Lieut. Sergeant E. D. Labrousse, to be Sergeant.

No. 868 Pte. A. Nissim, to be Lance-Corporal.

No. 1297 Pte. J. S. Flegg, to be Lance-Corporal.

23.-Leave.

No. 793 Pte. H. J. Fountain, No. 2 Platoon, having returned from leave, rejoined for duty on November 7th, 1928.

No. 937 Sergeant R. Hutton-Potts, M.I. Company, from November 22nd to December 21st, 1928.

24.-Marksman.

The undermentioned has qualified as marksman is entitled to wear the badge for one year:-

No. 1299 Pte. H. S. Berent, M.C., Section, 98 points.

25.-Struck Off The Strength. Having left the Colony, as from November 3rd, 1928:-

No. 1318 Lieut. Corpl. E. V. M. B. Souza, No. 9 Platoon.

R. A. Wolke Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, November 9th, 1928.

NOTICES.

Corps Christmas Cards obtained from England are obtainable in the Officers' Mess, Sergeants' Mess and Canteen at 40 cents each. It is hoped full use of this opportunity will be availed of by all ranks.

STAR THEATRE, KOWLOON

TO-NIGHT

At 9.15 p.m.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

JACK CARTER

AND HIS BRILLIANT COMPANY

THE

SERENADERS

DIRECT FROM A

FOUR YEAR CON-

TINUOUS RUN IN

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"FIREMEN, SAVE MY CHILD"

ANOTHER great comedy from the stars of "We're in the Navy Now."

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Usual Times and Prices.

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PRESS, January to June, 1928.

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"DRUMS OF LOVE"

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MARY PHILBIN, LIONEL BARRYMORE,
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A POWERFUL, gripping story of love and hate directed by the man who made "The Birth of a Nation" and "Way Down East!"

ALL HEARTS WILL VIBRATE TO "DRUMS OF LOVE!"

AT THE **QUEEN'S** TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

THE LOVE STORY OF A BOLD BUCCANEER!

A glorious, swashbuckling figure sweeping through this true pirate story wrecking his vengeance on the boldest buccaneers of all the seven seas!

THE BLACK PIRATE

with

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FILMED ENTIRELY IN NATURAL COLOURS.

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

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CLAIRE WINDSOR
IN

A LITTLE JOURNEY

Adapted from the famous stage play.

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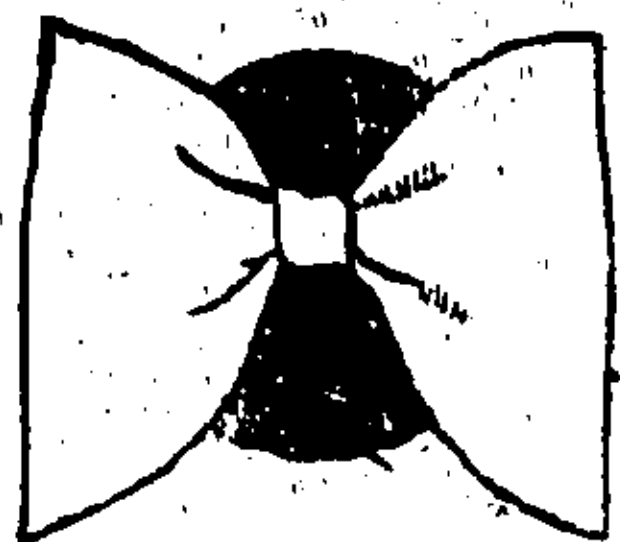
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HONG KONG.

HERBERT HOOVER.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

MRS. HOOVER AND HAPPY HOMES.

Though he has been a Cabinet Minister in Washington for nearly eight years, Mr. Hoover's advance to be the successful Presidential candidate of the Republican Party has been along quite unprecedented lines. National Conventions seldom confer their favours on politicians from Washington; they turn their attention rather to men who have made their mark in the States, and a man who has been a Governor has a status and glamour in the eyes of politicians that no Federal office can give, and a greater attractiveness for the electorate with whom lies the choice of the President.

Most politicians of standing in the States have also had at one time or other some experience of Federal politics. Mr. Hoover's political career, however, has been entirely in the Federal arena, which he entered not, as in the usual manner, after distinguished service in the city or State where he lived but after a remarkable period of usefulness in foreign lands. He is, therefore, quite different from the ordinary politician of the United States, whose career is almost fixed by use and wont, starting in some small local post and rising gradually step by step to positions of greater prominence to which he has been raised by the ever-increasing influence of his growing band of supporters. Mr. Hoover came into politics with a name and career already assured. He had up record of minor political successes behind him, no band of followers, and no machine.

As Secretary of Commerce in Washington since 1921, when Mr. Harding came into office as President, Mr. Hoover presided over one of the less important departments of the Federal Administration. His work there did not bring great prominence, and he has never been one who sought to be in the limelight. He has always taken his duties quietly, but he has performed them with such skill and care that he has gradually won the esteem and confidence of American manufacturers and traders. His aim has always been to give his country a high place in the trade and commerce of the world, and to ensure that none of her rights are anywhere encroached upon or withheld. He has been a quiet, steady worker, with a reputation for silence almost equal to that of the proverbial silence of President Coolidge himself.

Mississippi Relief Work.

Only once during these years of office has Mr. Hoover emerged into a prominence at all like that in which he lived during the War. That was just over a year ago, when he was sent by the President into the area which had been devastated by the Mississippi floods to undertake the work of relief. It was like old times for Mr. Hoover. So much of his life had been given to that kind of work that a French writer has named him "le spécialiste dans les calamités publiques." The work of relief, as might be expected, was admirably performed by Mr. Hoover, and though the work of flood control still carries that was beyond his province, otherwise it might have been well on the way towards completion.

To the world at large the name of Hoover is as well known as it is in his own country, in some lands probably better. His work has carried him into many of the most remote parts of the earth, and he has travelled round the world as often, perhaps, as any man living. He was born on a small farm in Iowa, a little over 50 years ago. It was a humble home on the prairies. The early death of his parents left the small family in dire straits, and Herbert was adopted by an uncle in a Western State of Washington. He became a student in the department of engineering at Leland Stanford University, then recently opened in California. On completing his course he spent a few years among some Western American mines, and then with a full mastery of his profession he sought a wider field. The years between 1908 and 1914 took him far and wide, Western Australia, China, Burma, and Russia were all visited; some more than once, in the course of his work for various mining companies. He was seldom at his home in San Francisco, and then only for short intervals.

War Services.

The outbreak of the War found him in London, and there he undertook the self-imposed task of organizing the work of repatriating stranded Americans. That work completed, he found another ready to hand in organizing relief for the people of invaded Belgium. As a neutral he was able to continue that work until America entered the War. He was then recalled to the service of his country; his name and fame having by then spread to all parts of the world, and he proceeded under President Wilson to organize American supplies and food control. The end of the War brought further relief work in Europe, and in 1921 he entered the Republican Cabinet as Minister of Commerce.

(Continued on next Column.)

POLICE CHIEFS ON POLICEWOMEN.

SIR L. DUNNING WANTS MORE.

"MODERN LIFE" CRIMES.

INCREASING BY LEAPS AND BOUNDS.

Sir Leonard Dunning, one of H.M. inspectors of constabulary, who was examined before the Royal Commission on police powers, gave evidence on policewomen differing from that given the previous day by Sir William Horwood, Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

Sir William Horwood said that the present number of policewomen in London—30—was enough, but Sir Leonard Dunning said he was in favour of women police being employed in more places than they were to-day. Sir Leonard Dunning said that he had served 12 years in the Royal Irish Constabulary, seven years as assistant head constable of Liverpool, and nine years as head constable of that city. Since 1912 he had been an inspector of constabulary.

He said that he had always tried to inculcate into policemen a sense of individual responsibility and discretion. Red tape was a very good thing up to a point, but one must have a certain amount of elastic let into it here and there.

Lord Lee, Chairman of the Commission, I am not sure that I like the simile of a mixture of red tape and elastic.

Sir Leonard: It is how red tape has appealed to me for a good many years.

Fuller Co-operation.

Lord Lee: You have told us that while the Home Office does not theoretically exercise direct control over the provincial police forces, practically through your instructions and the issue of circulars, memoranda, and so forth, the Home Office does control the work.

Sir Leonard: I prefer to put it in this way. The position has changed very much since 1908, when I drew the attention of the police authority under whom I served to the meagreness of direction from the Home Office and the consequent diversity of practice among the 100 different police forces. Since then there has been what I should prefer to describe not so much as closer control but as far fuller co-operation between the Home Office and the provincial police forces and far greater use of the experience of the latter.

He thought it would be helpful if there were some general instruction book prepared, with the approval of the Home Office, which through adoption by a police authority or chief constable, would be binding upon a police force.

Lord Lee: It is a fact, is it not, that you are commissioned to prepare a book for general use throughout the country?—Yes. Can you tell us which that book (Continued on next Column.)

Mr. Hoover is a man of fine physique, tall and well built. He has all the appearance and vigour of an athlete, and he is fond of an open-air life.

The Next "First Lady in The Land."

When Mr. Hoover is formally elected President, the White House will have dual control, because Mr. Hoover refuses to start any day without his wife.

The breakfast of Mr. Hoover always and invariably consists of fresh strawberries with powdered sugar—and Mrs. Hoover. His day starts all wrong without "The Madame," as he calls Mrs. Hoover.

The picture of Mrs. Hoover, the "highbrow," has been much more painted than that of Mrs. Hoover, the sweet-faced, grey-haired woman in the fifties, who knits whenever she sits down for a moment and who has a dozen knitting-bags scattered over her lovely red brick house.

A smiling black boy throws the white door wide open the minute a car stops at the door; the visitor is ushered into the living room before any inquiries are made.

As an interviewer sat in the Green Room waiting for Mrs. Hoover, a smiling coloured servant with a blue and white checked gingham apron tied under his chin hummed happily as he laid the mahogany table with an ecrue lace luncheon set. The smell of asparagus soup was wafted from the kitchen.

"Don't that smell good," the smiling boy asked, inviting me to come and inspect his table. "Do you like this bouquet or that one best?" he asked, trying yellow poppies and pink snap-dragons.

The Hoover home is a combination of home and palace—a comfortable rich man's house. The Green Room with looped-back green taffeta curtains, pink fresias in a blue bowl, white pancelled walls, was a haven for books—hundreds of them—first editions in time-seasoned morocco. Poetry, fiction, history, everything, "There is no home without a garden," according to Mrs. Hoover, who believes that homes—happy ones—are the most important things in the world.

She takes a nap every afternoon and makes her husband go to bed early.

is likely to be available!—No, I cannot. One thing that is holding it up is the question of the road Act. Road traffic is taking up an unreasonable amount of the time of the police at present.

A Policeman's Powers.

Lord Lee asked Sir Leonard whether he thought the fact that a policeman had no right to question a person was generally understood, particularly by the poorer classes.

Sir Leonard: I should say not. The policeman appears to them as the embodiment of the law, and they are apt to invest him with far greater powers than he really possesses. And that is all the more reason for instructing the police that they should not try to presume upon that ignorance.

Sir Leonard said he knew that allegations were made concerning third degree methods, but he did not think there was anything in them.

Assuming questioning does take place, would you be in favour of a time limit?—No. I do not know how you could measure a time limit. Some people might enjoy being cross-examined for hours, but some people might after half an hour be in a state of collapse. I am all against laying down regulations governing third degree examinations, because I would not allow them whether under regulation or not. It is possible some guilty man might get off through not using this method, but I am content to let him get off.

Further questioning at this point, Sir Leonard replied: I must own that I look with great suspicion on the nicely coherent statements which are sometimes produced, but this suspicion rests principally upon what I see in the newspapers. Sometimes a statement strikes me as being an answer to a question.

He said he was in favour of women police, being employed in more places than they were to-day. "I feel," he added, "that there are things which I have had to put as a policeman which could be better done by a woman."

Lord Lee: What sort of things?—I remember when I was a young man having to take a statement from a girl, and I felt embarrassed at having to ask questions which I think could be more suitably done by a woman.

Perhaps there was more embarrassment in those days than there would be now!—Oh, the embarrassment was all on my side.

Some women, said Sir Leonard, objected to being examined by women. They regarded all women, to use a vulgar expression, as nose-pickers who would want to know things they need not know.

(Sir William Horwood said on Monday that there had been only one or two cases in which policewomen had been of use in the detection or prevention of crime. He did not think a woman could be sufficiently well trained to undertake really responsible police work. He would never leave the entire charge of a case to a woman constable, because he did not think policewomen were capable of carrying a case right through from A to Z. Originally the women police in London numbered 110, and the present number was 50. He was in favour of the reduction. There was not enough work for the 110, and he was perfectly satisfied with the present strength.)

"Very Little Corruption."

Asked whether there was any ground for the suggestion that police authorities were inclined to hush up cases where charges were made against the police, Sir Leonard said: "The old idea was that if a policeman did something the best thing was to get rid of him and not prosecute. I have always been very much of the opposite opinion. Wash your dirty linen in public if it has to be washed. Make it understood by the public that the policeman is not a privileged person who can do things others are now allowed to do."

Sir Howard Frank: Do you think there is no screening of the police?—I cannot say that there is or that there is not. All I can say is that I hope not.

On the question of the participation of plain-clothes policemen in offences, Sir Leonard said: "If I sent a policeman to a public-house where there is betting he would be doing what I wanted if he had his drink and saw there was betting, but I certainly would not let him make a bet himself."

There was very little corruption in the police force, although he had been very much distressed by the recent case at Liverpool. There had evidently been widespread corruption, and he, personally, was sorry the judge did not send all the offenders to gaol.

"Modern Life" Crimes.

Lord Lee: Are you in favour of clubs being open to entry by police in uniform in the same way as public-houses?—I think it would be impossible. After all, in theory a club is a man's private house, and I do not want an invasion of the private house by anybody.

Sir Leonard said that undoubtedly the number of men now engaged in traffic control had made the police force insufficient for other duties. It was true that they had been helped by a diminution of drunkenness, but on the other hand crime was increasing.

He did not mean crimes against the person, but there was an increase of crimes of dishonesty, and what he might call crimes of civilization and modern life were increasing by leaps and bounds.

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HONG KONG.

FIRE AND FAMINE.

KWANGSI'S APPEAL FOR HELP.

THE RICE FAMINE.

DETAILS OF THE LIUCHOW FIRE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, Nov. 8th.

The recent fire which reduced two thirds of Liuchow to ashes was due, according to the latest report, to the carelessness of the proprietor of the Chen Chung Hing Company, Shah Street, while cooking Chinese herbs. He left his medicine on the fire and went away. When he came back some time later, the whole building was ablaze. He and his family tried to extinguish the rapidly spreading flames but without success. The conflagration spread so rapidly that it had razed two thirds of the whole city before it could be got under control.

Subsequent investigation showed that 207 persons were burned to death and 363 were injured, more or less seriously, either in fighting the flames or in trying to escape from the scene of disaster. Some of the injured are not expected to live. Over a score of infants and young children were included in the list of casualties.

The Liuchow Chamber of Commerce is appealing to the Canton and Hong Kong Chambers of Commerce for relief for the homeless population of Liuchow who are camped on the outskirts of the city and have practically nothing to eat. "Calamities never come singly," the appeal states. "While the people of Kwangsi in general and those of Liuchow in particular were suffering from rice shortage because of the long drought, Heaven suddenly showered more calamities upon Liuchow by reducing two thirds of that city to ashes. The price of rice is higher now than ever before, and it is still going up. We appeal to you for relief for the dying population of Liuchow." It is reported that both the Canton Chamber of Commerce and the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce are preparing to send relief to the unfortunate Kwangsi people. The Provincial Government has also donated \$10,000 for relief at Liuchow.

KWANGTUNG RICE CROP FAILS.

Owing to the fact that practically all Kwangtung is similarly suffering from rice crop failures, it is quite evident that not much relief can be sent to Kwangsi. The deplorable state of affairs of Kwangtung was revealed yesterday by the Canton Bureau of Relief, which stated that there are now over 90 districts in the Province suffering from rice crop failure. "In view of these conditions," Mr. Wu Koon Ki, Chief of the Bureau, said, "we are not in a position to give substantial relief to Kwangsi. A conservative estimate has placed the loss due to rice crop failure in Kwangtung at over \$100,000,000. Millions and millions of people will suffer owing to the rice shortage this year in Kwangtung. As we have only a few million dollars in hand, we do not see how we can do much for Kwangsi. Our problem at home is just acute, if not more so, as that of Kwangsi. We are giving this amount because of the territorial contiguity and the common interest of the Liang Kwang Provinces. We have received appeals from Hanoi, Kansu, Shensi and other Northern provinces asking for money to relieve the famine-stricken people there. But we have not been able to send them a single cent.

The impending famine in the Liang Kwang Provinces is due to the long drought. There has been no rain in these provinces for the past four months and more. Rice fields, rivers and ponds are dried up, and covered with a net work of cracks. In some places, notably in the East River districts, even the wells are nearly dried up, so that the people there are having a very hard time in getting enough water even for drinking purposes. Unless some relief is brought to these people before the approach of winter, their condition will be terrible.

VIRGINS PRAY TO THE GOD OF RAIN.

The common people everywhere throughout the Liang Kwang Provinces are making offerings and prayers to the God of Rain. Incense and spirit money are burned and meats and fruits offered. In a village close to Shek Wan, some 7 miles from Fatsan, the people selected 49 beautiful virgins to offer earnest prayers to Heaven for rain on a platform erected for the purpose. Married women, according to the beliefs of the village (Continued at foot of next column.)

LIFE IN NANNING.

BECOMING A MODERN PORT.

DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS.

(FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanning is being transformed into a modern port like Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin. It is having mailco (avenues) built and shops are handling Swedish, Japanese and other foreign goods. Automobiles, telephones, electric lights, radio and telegraph services also help to make the place one of the most modern inland cities in China. Staying there at the same time as the writer were two German salesmen, one representing a concern handling machinery and another, telephone supplies. Kwangsi, it may be mentioned, now has a system of long-distance telephones which enables the several bus companies on the roads to keep in touch with one another, and the province has nearly 2,000 miles of public highways passable for motor-cars.

Despite poverty and difficulties in Kwangsi of which Nanning is the capital is making headway in many things; but often its programme of reconstruction is interrupted by orders from Nanking.

Nanking's Finger.

The other day Nanking sent an order to Kwangsi forbidding the arrangement of marriage on "pecuniary lines." As a matter of fact, very little of this is practised in Kwangsi, and the exchange of gifts has never been looked upon as other than a matter of goodwill. In Nanning, now-a-days, a marriage may be contracted without spending more than five dollars. Practically every day one may see in the *Nanning Min Kuo Jih Pao*, a local Kuomintang organ, announcements of marriage, the only public act of the contracting parties in most cases. The marriage notice, however, is not so simple and conventional as those found in English journals. At Nanning, such notices often begin with a statement of the fact that the parties love each other and therefore have decided to be married. Sometimes the match does not turn out as desired. In the same newspaper, one may read of a petitioner asking for \$7,000 alimony and the custody of a child.

The Mines.

Nanking is also ordering that all holding permits to operate mines in Kwangsi must register anew, thus ignoring the permission given by the local authorities as far as seven years back, when the Kwangsi Government declared their independence of the Central Government. This will cause hardship to the mining syndicates, and it is unlikely that the order will be complied with.

Reforms.

Kwangsi has a long programme of reform and reconstruction, and the latest include the organization of model villages and cities and the planting of profitable trees like the *Tung*, a plant producing wood oil. The Institute for the Development of Industries and all experimental stations of agriculture and forestry are being prepared to assist the people in this movement. The Government intend to inspect all wood oil in order to give it a standard before export is allowed. The Government are already doing this with the refining of tin.

One feature of Kwangsi officialdom is the democratic atmosphere ruling all grades of officials. General Wong Shiu Hung, chairman of the Kwangsi Administrative Council, goes around the districts in a car driven by himself and often speaks to large gatherings of farmers coming out to greet him. General Wu Ting Yang, commissioner of reconstruction and a member of the Administrative Council also, does likewise, but often Mrs. Wu takes charge of the car. Mrs. Wu told the writer when going from Liuchow to Nanning on business the other day—a distance of nearly 200 miles—that she has not yet received her license to drive from her husband (General Wu, head of the Bureau of Construction, a department of which issues license to motor-car drivers).

In Kwangsi there are few reliable bridges across its many streams, but there are pontoons carrying a motor car from one bank to another without difficulty.

In question, are ceremoniously impure and hence are unfit to perform such an act. The young girls, all wore white clothes as a symbol of purity. Although this ceremony was performed with the profound solemnity about a week ago, there is no rain yet. Some elders of the village put this down to the improper performance of the ceremony, or a fault among the girls. All these religious beliefs, crude and superstitious though they may be, show the earnest desire of the people for rain.

STOLEN METAL.

SENTENCE ON RECEIVER REDUCED.

"FENCE" WORSE THAN A THIEF.

Wong Yan Cho, the prisoner who had a fit in the dock when he was sentenced to five months' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy on Monday for receiving metal stolen from the Hop Yick factory, was again in Court yesterday morning.

Mr. Leo D'Almada a Castro, sen., who defended the prisoner and secured a stay of execution, informed his Worship that he was not making an appeal against the sentence. He commented, however, on its severity considering that the two actual thieves were sentenced to two and three months respectively, and asked for leniency for the prisoner. There was not a tittle of evidence, said Mr. D'Almada, to connect the defendant with the robbery but for the suspicious circumstance that he bought the tin at 3 o'clock in the morning and subsequently resold it at a much higher price.

Invited by his Worship to give an opinion, Mr. Hin Shing Lo, who prosecuted, said that the conviction was justified on the evidence, but in spite of the rule that there would be less thieving if there were no receivers, he was inclined to support the plea for leniency owing to the defendant's good character.

His Worship agreed that there would be fewer larcenies if there were no means of disposing of the stolen property, and the law always regarded the receiver as a worse offender than the thief. In view of the support given by Mr. Hin Shing Lo to Mr. D'Almada's application, his Worship agreed to reduce the sentence to three months' hard labour. Mr. Lindell further consented that the sentence should date from October 25th, the day on which the thieves were sent to prison.

An order was made for the metal to be handed over to the Hop Yick firm.

MEMORIAL TO PORTUGUESE WAR HERO.

SUNDIAL IN KING'S PARK.

H.E. the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern will unveil the Memorial to the late Private F. M. Soares, of the 3rd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, killed in action in the War, at noon on Armistice Day in King's Park. Bishop Valorta will bless the memorial.

Mr. J. M. de Rocha has kindly forwarded to us the following detailed description of the memorial. The Sundial is designed and built by an eminent American Mechanical Engineer residing at Contra Costa in Oakland, Cal., on the face of it, the following words appear: "Divide thy time—Labour, Service and Repose." The clock marks quarter-hours from 6.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. from the sun's shade, drawn from a compass. It stands on a black marble pedestal which is a copy of the Taipei Shrine dedicated to Late Prince Kitashirakawa. This pedestal and iron railings around the memorial are made by C. E. Warper & Co.

The front facet of the pedestal has an embossed dedicatory inscription on a bronze plate and is constructed by the Hong Kong Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

RETURN TO SHANGHAI.

Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, the Portuguese Minister, left for Shanghai by the s.s. *Empress of Asia* having arrived from Macao by the *Demeirio Cinatti*. His Excellency had hoped that his health would have been benefited by the short trip; but while at Macao he felt unwell again and decided to return to Shanghai by the first steamer.

Senhor Bianchi's departure was purely informal. Representatives of Portuguese institutions in Hong Kong were on board to bid him "good-bye" and to wish him bon voyage. Messrs. M. Simoes and E. D. da Boza represented the Club Lusitano, Mr. J. M. da Rocha (Club de Recreio) and Mr. F. H. Barnes (the Portuguese Mutual Aid Society). Commander Joaquim P. de Fonseca, who was attached to the Minister as his honorary A.D.C. during his stay at Macao, was also on board the "Empress," while Mr. M. Zanatti, A.D.C., represented the Governor of Macao.

ROUND THE COURTS.

EUROPEAN'S VAIN SEARCH FOR FRIENDS.

DIFFICULTIES RELATED AT CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

John Roberts, a British subject, got into trouble when he went to the charge room at the Central Police Station on Wednesday night and asked for a night's lodging. The sequel was that he was brought before Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning on a charge of vagrancy, as he claimed to have no employment and had only \$1.10 in his pocket.

In a statement to his Worship, the defendant said that he arrived from Macao on Wednesday evening and called at the house of a friend with whom he had arranged to stay. On arrival at the house he found that his friend had moved out. Depositing his luggage at the Bay View Station, he then "knocked around Wanchai" and other places without succeeding in his efforts to find a place to sleep. He then decided to ask the police for a night's lodging, "with this result."

In answer to his Worship's questions, defendant said that he got into difficulties during the 1925 strike and owed money to both the Seamen's Institute and the Sailors' Home. "They would not give me a place there," he added.

Defendant was remanded for twenty-four hours to enable him to find his friends, and he was directed to report the result at the Court this morning.

WATCHMAN WHO EXCEEDED HIS DUTY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday by a district watchman for obstructing him in the execution of his duty. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

The district watchman said that he saw a small Chinese girl crying outside the Tai Yat Theatre, Yau-mat, and going to her he was met by the defendant. When he asked why the girl was crying the defendant said that she was his daughter and he had given her a hiding. At the same time the defendant looked at his (witness) number and challenged him to go to the Police Station. Witness then seized the defendant who struck him.

The Magistrate questioned the witness who said that he arrested the defendant because the latter insisted that he (witness) go to the Police Station with him.

Magistrate: Well, why didn't you go to the Station with him? Why did you try to arrest him?—I asked him to go to the station and he stood still and refused to walk.

Magistrate: You said that he insisted on going to the Station?—Yes; although he insisted he remained still and refused to move.

The Magistrate said that it seemed very doubtful whether the watchman was acting within the limits of his powers. The Police Sergeant agreed that the officer had taken too much on himself; but at the same time he thought the defendant should be cautioned. The Magistrate told the watchman that he had no right to arrest the defendant, and discharged the defendant with a caution.

BABY'S BANGLE THIEF BEATEN.

Judging from the reports of victims, bag snatchers have given up the Central districts and are turning attention to children carried on the backs of amahs and who are generally adorned by the proud father with gold trinkets and bangles.

A 15-year-old apprentice at this detestable form of thieving was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning and was ordered to receive 10 strokes of the birch.

The accused had snatched a bangle from a baby on its mother's back. The child commenced to cry, the mother saw that the bangle was missing, an alarm was raised and the thief was chased and caught by a Chinese constable. The bangle was found in his pocket.

SHAUKIWAN MOTOR FATALITY.

UNKNOWN PASSENGER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

MISSING DRIVER AND HIS MATE.

On October 26th a motor lorry belonging to the Nan King Transportation Company was hired by the Tak Lee contractors to carry a load of lime and cement from the Central district to Shek O. On the return journey an unknown Chinese was picked up and travelled on the body of the lorry with other coolies who were sent with the load.

Coming down Shaukwan Hill, the lorry crashed into the bank and the unknown passenger was killed. It was suggested that the licensed driver transferred the wheel to a learner who was seated beside him and the vehicle got out of control during the transfer. After the accident the driver and his friend both absconded and have not been traced.

An enquiry into the death was held by Major C. Willson and a jury yesterday afternoon when Dr. A. Cannon gave evidence of the post mortem on the unknown man. Witness said that death was due to multiple injuries, a secondary cause being shock. There were twelve definite injuries, six being fractures of various parts of the body including the backbone which was found to be completely severed. The injuries were consistent with the man having been crushed between a motor lorry and a hard surface.

A representative of the Nan King Transportation Co. stated in evidence that lorry No. 5155 was sent out in charge of licensed driver So Wing to the Tak Lee shop at 8 o'clock on the morning of October 26th. The driver was the only occupant on the lorry when it left the garage. The driver had absconded and witness had failed in his efforts to find him. A photograph appearing on the licence card was identified by the witness as that of the missing driver.

Another witness was an employee of the Tak Lee firm who stated that when the lorry arrived for the load two others were seated beside the driver. Witness said that he had not seen the driver or the other two men who were with him again.

An earth coolie woman who was one of those sent by the Tak Lee firm to help in unloading the cargo gave evidence of an unknown passenger being picked up on the homeward journey. This man sat in the body of the lorry away from the witness. The driver had another man beside him on both the outward and return journey, but witness was unable to see whether they changed places. On the outward journey the lorry was running smoothly, but on the return trip it was rocking badly and struck the side of the hill several times before it brought up against a boulder. Further hearing was adjourned.

TROUBLE ON TRANSPORT "SOMERSETSHIRE."

ATTEMPTED MURDER ALLEGED.

K.O.S.B. PRIVATE AND HIS SERGEANT.

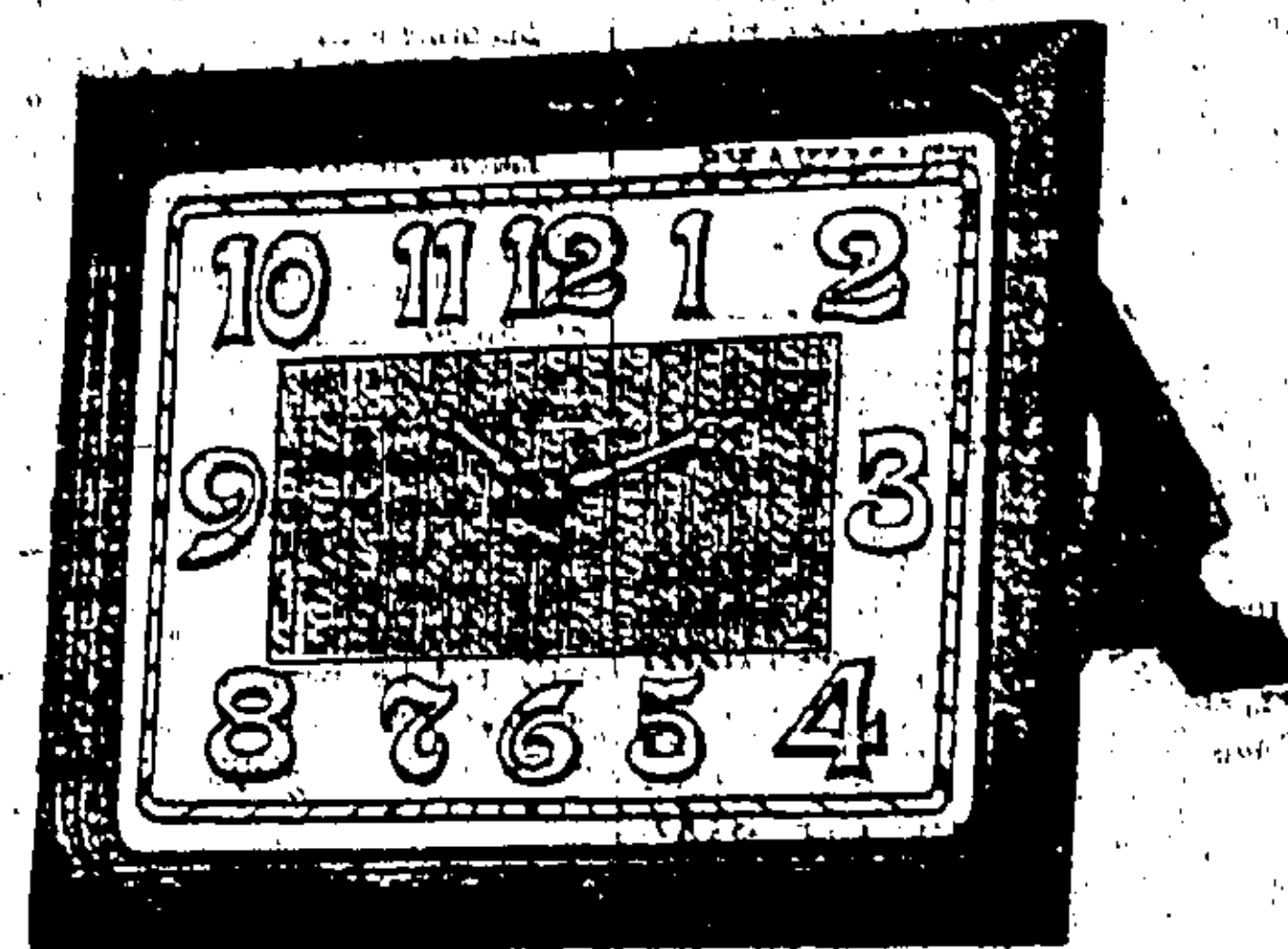
Trouble broke out on board the Transport *Somersetshire* while she was at Colombo on her way to the Far East between Private James Boyle and Sergeant Kerr, both of whom were to join the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers. Private Boyle is alleged to have stabbed Sergeant Kerr on October 19th, and the latter was so seriously injured that he had to be sent to hospital at Colombo. The ship then proceeded to Hong Kong, and Boyle was handed over to the Military Authorities on his arrival here.

He was in turn placed in police custody and was brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday on a charge of attempted murder. The case was remanded for a week, and in the meantime the police are interrogating witnesses.

News has also been received that Sergeant Kerr is progressing very favourably in Colombo and will soon be on his way to Hong Kong to give evidence.

It is alleged that Boyle stabbed the Sergeant with a knife but no reasons were given why he had done so. The affair will still remain a mystery until the matter is fully thrashed out in Court.

EIGHT DAY JEWELLED LEVER MOVEMENT TABLE CLOCKS



AS ILLUSTRATED . . . \$30.00
OTHER MODELS FROM \$18.50

10 % Discount for Cash.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.

THE GREAT "SHOW BOAT" SONG "OL' MAN RIVER"

Columbia
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No. 4916—Layton and Johnstone
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"I AM." By F. C. CONSTABLE. ... \$3.75

If metaphysics is to be a science, as it is and ought to be, then can it be proved scientifically that the real self of man is a transcendental subject or soul? or is the real self of man merely a subject of body, brain, and thought? The present work assumes to offer proof that, scientifically, man is a transcendental subject or soul.

"RULERS OF THE INDIAN OCEAN." By ADMIRAL G. A. BALLARD, C.B. ... \$15.50

This new book by the distinguished naval historian is the first history of four centuries of international rivalry.

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An album of leading caricatures.

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Written especially for the benefit of the parent by a schoolmaster who obviously understands boys and the work they are doing at school.

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A concise yet comprehensive study of the Far Eastern countries, and international relations in the Far East. The work exhibits a sound scholarly grasp of the subject.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

THE BOOKSHOP.

CHATER ROAD.

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THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE (OF LONDON) CORPORATION, LTD.

MR. LAURENCE GOLDMAN will act as our Local Representative in Hong Kong and will further advise in connection with the Address of GILMAN & CO., LTD., HONG KONG BANK BUILDING, GRAEME D. NICHOLL, Manager for China.

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

MOTOR OMNIBUS SERVICE.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF ROUTE.

COMMENCING ON SATURDAY, 10th INSTANT and said further Notice BUSES will run between HAPPY VALLEY and WING LOK WHARF via WAU CHAI ROAD, PRATA EAST, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, MURRAY ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL (for STAR FERRY, BLAKE PIER, YAU MATI FERRY, CANTON STEAMBOATS, SINCERE, SUN CO., WING ON CO., and MACAO STEAMERS).

L. C. F. BELLAMY, General Manager, Hong Kong, 9th Nov., 1928. [6987]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Estate of PANG SHU WING, late of Kowloon, in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hong Kong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 54 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 8th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1928. All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Underwriter on or before that Date.

Dated the 7th day of November, 1928. TSO & HOUNGSON, Solicitors for the Administratrix, Pedding Building, Hong Kong. [6984]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN Accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the TRANSACTION OF PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 12th INSTANT. Hong Kong, 7th Nov., 1928. [6983]

E. A. S. M. A.

MEMBERS are Reminded that the ANNUAL DINNER will be held in the VOLUNTEER HEAD-QUARTERS on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, at 8 p.m. Tickets should be applied for AT ONCE. [6981]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 5846: Shares No. 557871 to 557870 for 100 Shares of this Company in the Name of Mrs. NG YUE CHUN (deceased) has been Declared LOST and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 Days from the Date hereof, a Duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the Administrator of the Estate and the Original Certificate will thereafter be deemed CANCELLED and of No Effect.

L. C. F. BELLAMY, General Manager, Hong Kong, 1st Nov., 1928. [6983]

PUBLIC BAND CONCERT.

A PUBLIC BAND CONCERT

will be given in the BOTANIC GARDENS

on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th.

From 5 to 6 P.M.

By THE BAND OF THE

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS

(By kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. J. COMYN, C.M.G., D.S.O. and Officers.)

ADMISSION TO GARDENS FREE; 50 CENTS TO ENCLOSURE. [6982]

MACAO CHARITY AND COMMERCIAL FAIR.

THE Executive Committee Cordially requests the pleasure of the presence of the General Public at the INAUGURAL CEREMONY of the FAIR on SATURDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER, 1928, at 9 p.m.

COL. DUARTE VEIGA, Chairman. [6981]

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SEVENTH EXTRA RACE MEETING will be held (Weather Permitting) at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, 10th NOVEMBER, 1928, commencing at 2.00 p.m.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. The Charge for Admission to the Public Enclosure will be \$1.00 for all Persons including Ladies. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

Members are advised that they must show their Badges to obtain Admission to the Members' Enclosure.

Each Member has the right to introduce 2 Non-members to the Members' Enclosure. Tickets for whom can be obtained from Messrs. LIVERAD & DAVIS, at \$5.00 Each, up to FRIDAY, 9th NOVEMBER, 1928.

The Charge for Admission for Ladies to the Members' Enclosure will be \$2.00. Each Member can obtain, upon Application to the SECRETARY, Badges for Admission of 2 Ladies Free of Charge. Bookmakers, the Tack Men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the Precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. [6947]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND and at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.			
			N. S. E. W.						
New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2183.		At junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road and Pei Ho Street, Shamshui.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	2,193	16	3,200	As per sale plan.		

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on TUESDAY, the 13th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1928, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kowloon, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.			
			N. S. E. W.						
Kowloon Inland Lot No. 2183.		At junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road and Pei Ho Street, Shamshui.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	2,193	16	3,200	As per sale plan.		

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.									
No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.			
			N. S. E. W.						
New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 185.		At junction of Cheung Sha Wan Road and Pei Ho Street, Shamshui.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	2,193	16	3,200	As per sale plan.		

INTIMATIONS.

FELIX VILLAS.

POKFULUM.

TO LET.—6 Roomed HOUSE, All Modern Conveniences. Moderate Rental. Garage available. Motor-bus Service to and from the Centre of the Town.

Apply to—

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"THE PEAK MANSIONS."

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with all Modern Conveniences. Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts. Apply to—CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREMORIENT, 4th Floor, FRENCH BANK BUILDING.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON LONG LEASE.

NEW HOUSE on PEAK, Six Rooms and Large Hot Room. Modern Fittings, Flush. Easy Access Tram. Write to Box 6985, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6985]

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FLATS in HEMPHREYS & CARMANSON BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

HOMPEREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings. [6986]

FOR SALE.—One Dover KITCHEN RANGE No. 8 (as Good as New), One Four-blade Electric Ceiling FAN, and One Porcelain Enamel European BATH.—Apply: Box No. 378, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6978]

WANTED.—Can Any One recommend a EUROPEAN NURSE to take care of 2 Children Age 6. AFTERNOON ONLY.—SUNDAY EXCEPTED.—Box No. 377, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [6977]

WHY Continue to suffer when you can be cured? Herbs are within your reach—Rheumatism, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

POO ON HERBS CO.

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DEATHS.

ABELL.—On October 12th at Monte Carlo, SARAH ELIZABETH, widow of J. C. ABELL of Kobe, Japan, in her 82nd year.

MCCLAREN.—At Shanghai, suddenly, on November 8th, DUNCAN MCCLAREN, of David Boag & Co., Ltd., Shanghai. [6987]

WARWICK.—On October 6th, at 35, Wilbury Avenue, Hove, JOHN WARWICK, aged 76.

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street. London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, NOVEMBER 9th, 1928.

JAPAN.

The coronation of the Japanese Emperor to-morrow draws attention to the outstanding position that Japan has achieved in the world's affairs. The progress the country has made in the last sixty years is one of the miracles of modern times and is a tribute to the wise statesmanship, enlightened guidance, and the laborious effort, exercised by those responsible for the new orientation of policy. Though it was after a period of hesitancy and timidity that the Japanese opened their doors and allowed the influx of Western ideas, they quickly realized that the acceptance of the new thought could be the means of raising the status of their nation to the highest level in the international world. It has been argued against Japan that she has

INTIMATIONS.

NOVEMBER 11th

WEAR A

FLANDERS

POPPY.

IN FLANDERS FIELDS.

In Flanders field the poppies blow

Between the crosses, row on row,

That mark our place; and in the sky

The larks still bravely singing, by

Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago,

We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,

Loved and were loved, and now we lie

In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:

To you from failing hands we throw

The torch; be yours to hold it high;

If ye break faith with us who die,

We shall not sleep, though poppies grow

In Flanders Fields.

JOHN MCCRAE.

The foe to be met to-day by ex-service

men consists of physical disability, trade

depression and consequent unemployment.

This distress is shared by their

dependants. Take up this quarrel by

giving a little more for your Poppy than

you did last year.

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.

THE HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

Phone C. 16. [50]

originated nothing, that all her

art, literature and science represent

so much borrowing and that

her modern system of life is merely

an attempt to adapt the ideas

of others to her own purpose. As-

suming this to be true, it requires

sound judgment to select from the

many possible alternatives that

present themselves in the Western

world, just those which are likely

to be of value. There may have

been errors of judgment, but the

financial, commercial, military and

moral strength of Japan to-day is

striking testimony to the wisdom

of those who made the choice.

Since 1894 Japan has come suc-

cessfully through every war in

which she has been engaged, and

in the last great war of 1914-1918

she was far from being a negligible

factor. In that same period her

commerce has expanded by leaps

and bounds, so that to-day her mer-

chant fleet shows her flag in every

part of the world. This is no

mean achievement when we con-

sider that the country has not been

abundantly blessed by nature. It

is a land of mountains and of

flood, poor soil, and no extensive

rich mineral deposits. Every link

in the chain of progress has been

forged by indomitable effort on the

part of a people who have a most

surprising capacity for discipline.

Patriotism in Japan has been

exalted into a religion, and

loyalty and devotion are exercised

almost entirely in relation to the

State. There is a zest and fervour

for national greatness, which

possesses the Japanese to the ex-

clusion of every other possible at-

tachment. It unifies and con-

solidates the people into a finely

disciplined group, and so gives

them that driving force which

every well-organised community

possesses.

The coronation of the Emperor

may mark the end of an epoch of

such outstanding solidarity, and

the beginning of a new era in

which the world's democratic forces

may undermine or disintegrate the

larger loyalties. The movement in

China to establish a republic, and

govern the people on the freely de-

mocratic basis, in principle if not

in fact, cannot be without its re-

percussion in Japan. The Chinese

Republic in chaos would be a warn-

ing to the Japanese, but a settled

and peaceful Chinese Republic

might be too near as a successful

experiment and example and there-

fore represent a cause of unrest.

The Chinese are moving from a

system too loosely knit to a more

centralised system which of neces-

sity must curtail individual and

regional privileges. The Japanese

cannot move forward in the same

direction, they must loosen the too

closely knit bonds and permit re-

laxation in favour of the individ-

ual. Each nation will doubtless

attain an equilibrium, for the

Japanese statesmen are too shrewd

and too far-sighted to sit on the

safety valve, while Chinese have

the bitter memories of recent years

to urge them to a firmer national

discipline and, therefore, to greater

unity.

Such would seem to be the politi-

cal tendency which confronts the

new Emperor. It is his appointed

task to lead, his devoted subjects

along the path which was in-

evitably marked out when Japan

adopted the Western code of life.

If the wisdom of such statesmen as

served his predecessor is at his dis-

posal, there is little doubt that the

country will emerge triumphantly

from the difficulties that lie before

her, and that the measure of pro-

gress of the coming years will be

equal to, if it does not surpass,

that of the past reign.

Two Chinese cases of enteric were

the only cases of notifiable disease

reported yesterday.

The St. Peter's Church Young

Men's Club are holding a dance at

JUDICIAL CHANGES
IN NANKING.NEW MINISTRY FORMED.
DEPARTMENTS RE-NAMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, Nov. 8th.

The Central Political Council has passed resolutions that the Department of Judicial Administration be raised to the status of a Ministry, while the Department of Judicial Trial is re-named the Supreme Court and the department for the trial of administrative cases is re-named the Administrative Court. The Central Political Council has nominated Wei Tao Min Minister of Judicial Administration, and Lin Hsiang President of the Supreme Court.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE
COMMITTEE.

[Wah Tsai Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8th.

A delegation from the Anti-Japanese Committee petitioned the Nanking Government yesterday to adopt what they termed the "revolutionary policy" and take up the Tsinan affair with Japan. The petition detailed eight proposals which Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has promised to refer to the State Council.

SALT LOAN PAYMENTS.

[Wah Tsai Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8th.

Probably in view of Japan's objection, the Financial Department has revised its plan for the repayment of foreign loans secured on Salt Gabelle revenue. It is reported that the Nanking Government is considering other sources of revenue from which sufficient funds can be secured to redeem the Salt Loan bonds.

CHIANG'S NORTHERN
TOUR.

[Wah Tsai Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8th.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek accompanied by his staff and bodyguard left Nanking for Pukow, opposite Nanking, this morning, where the Tientsin-Pukow Railway had prepared a special train with steam up to convey the Marshal to the North. He will first visit Pengpu, in northern Anhui, then Hsuehchow, Yenchow, Haichow, Chingkiang and finally Yangchow whence he will return to Nanking. His journey will take three weeks.

SZECHUAN PROBLEMS.

[Wah Tsai Pao.]

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8th.

A message from Peiping says that the Nanking Government intend to despatch General Chen Ming Shu to Szechuan to attempt to settle the outstanding military problems in the province. General Chen Ming Shu is now at Peiping and whether he will accept the Nanking Government's appointment or not is still unknown.

BAD STATE OF ROLLING
STOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 8th.

Most of the rolling stock which Chang Hsueh Liang recently returned was in such bad condition that it had to be sent to Tangshan for repairs, which in most cases will take nearly six months as many of the cars have to be practically rebuilt. Chang Hsueh Liang has now wired to Pei Chung Hsi stating that he is sending a second batch consisting of twenty trains.

LORD CUSHENDUN'S
STATEMENT.NAVAL COMPROMISE
DEFENDED.
DISAPPOINTING RESULTS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUOBY, Nov. 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Thomson moved a motion stating that the Anglo-French Naval Agreement constituted a grave setback to the cause of disarmament. He demanded to know what were Britain's commitments towards France.

Lord Cushendun, who is Acting Foreign Secretary in the absence abroad of Sir Austen Chamberlain, said that he welcomed the opportunity of saying something regarding the immense amount of misunderstanding and good deal of misrepresentation respecting this matter. He denied that there had been any secrecy whatever. Before any agreement was reached and at the earliest possible moment it was publicly announced that conversations were going on with a view to arriving at an agreement with France. A compromise was reached on July 30th, the terms of it were telegraphed to the Japanese, Italian and United States Governments. On the same day the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons what had been done.

Malignant Rumours.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement must have conveyed to any ordinary intelligent person the whole nature of the transaction. But he would make this admission. Sir Austen Chamberlain did not give the actual terms of the compromise. "I am quite free to admit that if it had been possible for him or anyone else at that time to foresee the extraordinarily wild, and in many cases malicious, rumours and innuendoes that sprang up, not immediately but after some time, I have very little doubt he would have published the terms of the compromise and would have explained to foreign Governments that this departure from the ordinary courtesies of international intercourse was for a good reason which it would have been possible to make them understand." Unfortunately, very shortly afterwards, Sir Austen Chamberlain's health broke down and he was not responsible for anything that subsequently occurred.

Pooling Navies.

Lord Cushendun, continuing, related how the mischief began with unauthenticated statements in certain French newspapers in August. They referred to a secret alliance and alleged that arrangements had been reached for pooling the two navies. It was not unnatural that statements of that sort caused mischief in Germany, Italy and the United States. He had become Acting Foreign Secretary in place of Sir Austen Chamberlain, and he thought, at first, that such wild rumours needed no denial. But the misrepresentations and innuendoes grew. When at Geneva, he decided to do something to stop the false reports, and on August 13th he made a statement giving all the circumstances of the negotiations.

Illogical Critics.

What, asked Lord Cushendun, was the precise charge against the Government? The Government were constantly being exhorted to proceed with disarmament, and no one was more anxious than the Government to encourage and push on with the policy of disarmament in every way that might be practicable. By what conceivable method could we compose our difference with the French except by the method that had been adopted by talking together, by consultation, and by seeing whether by give and take it was possible to arrive at an arrangement? By what special method could we carry out what we all agreed we wanted to get, namely, international agreement?

Critics of the Government exhorted them to base international relations upon agreement and, in the same breath, denounced them when they adopted the only method for arriving at an agreement. One of the most pernicious and mischievous suggestions which had been made was that because we arrived at an agreement with one nation it must necessarily imply hostility to some other nation. It was said in some quarters that this agreement involved Anglo-French combination against Germany; at another time, Anglo-French combination against America; and he was not sure if they were not accused of combining against Italy! Of course, there was not the smallest shadow of foundation or evidence to support such innuendoes.

Disarmament Hindered.

Lord Cushendun proceeded to ask whether the actual terms of the compromise were bad in themselves. The criticism that we had allowed the French to have unlimited small submarines and unlimited small cruisers and that by

(Continued on next Column.)

BRITISH PROTEST TO
PORTUGAL.HEAVY SENTENCE ON SHIP'S
OFFICER.STATEMENT IN THE
COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUOBY, Nov. 7th.

A question was asked in the House of Commons to-day as to what action the Government were taking with the Portuguese Government regarding the delay which had taken place in holding the trial of Mr. Brewer, second officer of the steamship *Olan Lamont*, on a charge of theft at Lobito Bay, Portuguese West Africa, in September, 1927, and regarding the severity of his sentence, which was 360 days' imprisonment, and a fine of £18 or a further 60 days' imprisonment.

Mr. Locker Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that the British Ambassador at Lisbon had addressed strong representations to the Portuguese Government on the 3rd instant. The Portuguese Government had promised an immediate investigation by telegraph. Mr. Locker Lampson added that as Mr. Brewer, after the first few days following his arrest, was detained in a local hospital, where he enjoyed considerable freedom, there was no cause for complaint regarding the conditions of his incarceration.

FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS.

POINCARÉ, BARTHOU OR
BRIAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 7th.

It is generally believed that President Doumergue will finally ask M. Poincaré to form a new Cabinet. If the latter declines, it seems that M. Barthou or M. Briand will be appointed. The designation is not expected until after Friday.

so doing we were apparently conferring some immunity upon the French which they had not at present rested upon a complete fallacy. The French had complete freedom at present to build as many small submarines and cruisers as they chose, and the only thing we had to consider was, could we make some arrangement that would put some limitation upon this unlimited building? In order to get some limitation we were willing to give for something we certainly desired to have. The whole question was, would it or would it not be better than nothing? He entirely denied that the effect of these negotiations had been actually to set back the cause of disarmament. They had done nothing of the sort. What they had done, and he did not wish to minimise the regret which he felt, was to put us back in exactly the same position as though we had not made these proposals for a compromise at all. It meant that we had to find some other way.

No Commitments.

He had been asked, what were our commitments? He could not state too emphatically that there were no commitments. There never had been. But nothing had been done to disturb the warm and friendly feeling which we had towards the French, even although this particular attempt to agree upon the principles of disarmament had unfortunately not been successful.

On the question of military reservists, added Lord Cushendun, it would be necessary, before very long, for the Government to give instructions to their representatives at Geneva. Those instructions had not yet been considered but we were under no obligations.

Two Courses.

We could, if we liked, insist upon our own view regarding military reservists, but he did not suggest we were likely to do so because he believed it would be absolutely futile. Although the other view was that without including reservists, disarmament must be ineffective the Continental nations believed they could carry out a large measure of disarmament by totally different methods. It was no use going to Geneva at all, unless one was willing in a sufficiently good cause to surrender one's own point of view and consent to give as well as take. He repeated that although this particular failure had not given any definite set back to the cause of disarmament he agreed that it was very disappointing and that it had not given it a very large fillip. If it had succeeded it would have given a very considerable fillip to the cause of disarmament. We must not be discouraged, but must allow the French to have unlimited small submarines and unlimited small cruisers and that by

SMITH'S UNUSUAL
POSITION.

HIGH AND LOW RECORDS.

EARLIER DEMOCRATS
SURPASSED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th.

America's tradition "From Log Cabin to White House" is fully maintained by the election of Mr. Herbert Hoover, a Quaker and austere Prohibitionist, who started life as a newsboy and became a most successful business man, standing in Republican eyes for the continuance of prosperity.

It is generally conceded that the women's vote was largely responsible for his sweeping victory and was in part due to the popularity of the college-bred Mrs. Hoover, whom Mr. Hoover met when both were students of a university, the paying his way by selling newspapers and acting as a laundry agent.

Latest Returns.

The latest results confirm the staggering proportions of Mr. Hoover's majority.

For the first time since General Grant took Richmond in the Civil War, Florida, Texas, and perhaps even Virginia have abandoned their Democratic allegiance. The "land-slide" has likewise crushed the so-called "farm revolt" by carrying away every North Western State and the whole of the agricultural West.

Useful Majority.

As the result of their victory in the election the Republicans after March 4th will have a majority of at least 13 in the Senate and 81 in the House of Representatives.

An appreciation of Mr. Hoover will be found on page 1.

The Republican majority in the present Senate is only one vote, and this includes two or three Progressives, who are able to combine with the Democrats against the Republicans on many important measures, giving them a balance of power. The defeated members of the House include Victor Berger, the only Socialist in the present House.

According to the latest indications the new Senate will be composed as follows:—Republicans, 55; Democrats, 38; Farmer Labour, 1; Doubtful, 2.

A Result Contested.

With the returns from sixty-six districts still missing, Franklin Roosevelt, the Democrat, claims to have been elected Governor of New York State by a majority of 28,900 votes, but his republican opponent Ottinger, a New York State Attorney, threatens to contest the result. He says he will employ experts to examine the election returns from all over the State.

The Democrat Senator Copeland had a majority of 72,900 over Mr. Houghton, the late Ambassador at London, in the contest for election to the Senate; 218 districts are still missing.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, received 48,000 votes in New York City, while William Foster, presidential candidate of the Communist party, polled 8,840 votes.

It is estimated that altogether 35,000,000 voted at the election, of which 20,000,000 voted for Hoover and 15,000,000 for Smith. The latter thus received more votes than any previous Democratic candidate, though at the same time establishing a low record for the number of electoral votes secured. He carried only eight States—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The consensus of opinion in the Democratic headquarters is that the Republican cry of "prosperity" was the determining consideration among the electors.

Newspaper Comment.

In newspaper comments on the unprecedented political landslide, the unwontedly "dry" *World*, the leading Democratic organ, wishes Hoover "health, strength and good fortune" and congratulates Smith on his "gallantry against insuperable odds."

(Continued on next Column.)

GAS DISTRIBUTION
SCHEME.

AMERICAN LOAN FOR RUHR.

ISSUED AT 4.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7th.

A banking syndicate has arranged a \$12,000,000 loan to the Ruhr Gas Corporation to finance the construction of the largest pipeline system in the world for the distribution of coke oven gas.

The price of issue of the Ruhr gas loan is 94, and the average yield, based on redemption through sinking fund, will be 7.13 per cent.

ANGRY SCENES IN THE
HOUSE.

WIRELESS AND CABLE BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7th.

The House of Commons is to debate for several days the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

The Government to-day managed to get through by a small majority a motion by the Prime Minister that the Government should take up all private members' time until Easter.

Mr. Baldwin's motion was adopted by 174 votes to 136, after angry Opposition protests.

Mr. Ramsey MacDonald especially protested against the Government taking days for such Bills as that dealing with the wireless and cable amalgamation, which he described as of supreme importance, upsetting the old national policy that the nation should control means of communication, especially within the Empire.

Then Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Labour) resumed the debate on the Address, demanding information with regard to Britain's obligations to France.

AMERICAN EXCLUSION OF
JAPANESE.

EX-AMBASSADOR'S PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19th.

A stirring appeal for reconsideration of the Japanese exclusion law was made here to-night by Mr. Charles Beecher Warren, former Ambassador to Tokyo. He spoke at a banquet given under the auspices of the Episcopal Church to mark the formal opening of a drive for \$2,600,000 to complete a \$3,000,000 endowment for St. Luke's Hospital at Tokyo.

"I condemn barring Japanese from American soil," said the former Ambassador. "If we wish to exclude them on economic grounds we are justified in so doing. Japan would understand such language, as she herself excludes the Chinese for the same reasons. But to deny our land to the Japanese through any suggestion of racial inferiority connotes a thought which is false."

Mr. Warren strongly endorsed the financial drive on behalf of St. Luke's Hospital. "It will give the Christian missionaries the opportunity to demonstrate by their own lives," he said, "the moral standards of our nation which some day we may live up to. Let us not imagine that the hospital in itself will bring peace. No machine will create peace, which is a state of mind and not a piece of machinery; men and women must desire it and men entrusted with power must recognize the just rights of other people and their just aspirations."

Consul-General Saito, who came from New York to attend the banquet, voiced the belief that the exclusion act will be satisfactorily adjusted in the near future. "Japan and America have passed through three stages," he commented. "The first stage was that of patronage; the second was a stage of misgivings and suspicions and the third is a stage of understanding."

Reason Over Emotion.

The Republican *Herald Tribune* calls the election "a triumph of reason over emotion" and says that Smith's gesture towards prohibition reform was seen to be only a gesture and that the injection of the religious issue into his campaign by the Democrats was an egregious blunder.

Announcing his expectation never again to compete for public office, Governor Smith declared:—"I shall be happy and content to conclude over a quarter of a century of public life."

Congress Women.

For the first time, New York City has elected a woman to Congress. She is a Republican, Miss Ruth Pratt.

Mrs. Hanna McCormick, of Chicago, has also been elected to Congress. She is the daughter of Mr. Mark Hanna, the Ohio Senator, who is credited with having made McKinley President in 1896 by his political ability.

ART TREASURES
SAVED.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES HOPES.

STOLEN BY SOVIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 7th.

Encouraged by the success of the action brought by Prince Alexander Cotremantz to prevent the sale of art treasures which were taken illegally by Bolsheviks from places and homes in Russia, other Russian refugees to-day sought to obtain an injunction from the Berlin Court to prevent the auction of over one hundred objects which they claim as their property.

In accordance with yesterday's ruling of the Supreme Court, all the objects have now been withdrawn from auction, excepting certain articles which have already been sold. These latter include furniture made for Eugen Beauharnais, bought by an English dealer for £3,000, and six Gobelins tapestries which had been sold for £5,000. The auctioneers have deposited the money received for these in Court, pending the final decision after the Supreme Court has fully investigated the rights of ownership.

The sales at auction already concluded realised over £100,000.

INDIAN ASSEMBLY
SECRETARIAT.PRESS ATTACK ON LORD
BIRKENHEAD.

The Calcutta *Statesman*, commenting on the Government of India's dispatch concerning the separation of the Assembly Secretariat from the Government, says it proves that the Home Member's heart has been in the right place throughout. The dispatch goes a long way to meet Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly, and makes a practical compromise possible. The newspaper says it is impossible to suppose that there is any member of the Government who has not felt humiliated at the position to which the Secretary of State has publicly reduced it. It proceeds:

By the mails we receive photographs of Lord Birkenhead yachting at Cowes or dispersing himself at other centres of pleasure. The mails also bring his bright and breezy contributions to the Press on non-political subjects, while the cables speak of his projects for money-making in the City. But we have yet to see a photograph of Lord Birkenhead attending to his business at the India Office, and his cynical indifference to his work has undoubtedly brought nearer the day when few will regret to see Indian affairs in London transferred to the Dominions Office in Downing Street.

According to Mr. Czerar's report of statement in the Assembly on September 6th, the dispatch was forwarded to Lord Birkenhead on July 25th, and, apparently, the Government of India recently pressed urgently for permission to publish it. The *Statesman's* criticism, however, really represents the feeling generated by the prolonged delays in numerous imported issues *vis-à-vis* the Indian Legislature, notably the publication of the Sandhurst Committee's report and Whitehall's views on the Reserve Bank Bill. The newspaper finds the root of the present tension between the Government and the Chair in three causes—the President's own political speeches between the Sessions, the mischievous articles in the *Pioneer* instilling suspicion of the Home Member, and the Government of India's dependence on the Secretary of State.

With reference to the attempt to implicate Lord Burnham, a member of the Simon Commission, in its criticisms, the *Statesman* points out that Lord Burnham has no more responsibility for what appears in the newspaper than Mr. Patel himself.

QUEENSLAND OILFIELDS.
GOVERNMENT AND AMERICAN CAPITAL.

BRISBANE, Oct. 9th.

Much concern is being felt at Brisbane and Sydney at the announcement that the Queensland Government intends to amend the Petroleum Act, permitting the investment of American capital. Under the present Act, oil prospecting is absolutely reserved for British and Australian capital.

Several oil companies developing the Roma oilfield are protesting that the amendment will be prejudicial to British and Australian interests, especially as they are hopeful of success within a few months. The Government contends that the lack of British capital is discouraging, and that Australian capital is inadequate for the full development of the oilfield. Investors from Sydney are now at Brisbane, urging the Government to delay the amendment of the Bill for 12 months. Mr. W. McCormack, the Premier of Queensland, is considering this proposal, but has refused to make a definite statement.

THE ERUPTION OF
ETNA.

UNPRECEDENTED PROPORTIONS.

TOWN WIPED OUT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CATANIA, Nov. 7th.

The eruption of Mount Etna is causing terrible destruction, one town of 10,000 inhabitants having already been destroyed, whilst another, with double that population, is seriously threatened.

It was on Monday that the eruption began, but it was only then mild in character. It has since been gaining in violence and now threatens a big calamity.

The principal lava stream has destroyed the War Memorial, which had just been unveiled, the Parish Church and several houses in Mascali.

It is now threatening the railway bridge between Catania and Messina, whilst the other streams are advancing on Annunziata and has already wiped out several farms.

Huge Proportions.

LATER.

According to seismological experts, the eruption of Mount Etna has now gained unprecedented proportions, both as regards violence and quantity of lava.

The eruption is likely to continue and to do much damage throughout the countryside.

Many townships have already been evacuated, and Mascali has been totally destroyed, but its 10,000 inhabitants had previously been evacuated.

The town of Giarre, with 20,000 inhabitants, is now seriously threatened.

DESERTION IN SAME
HOUSE.

WIFE'S SUCCESSFUL ACTION.

At North London Police Court recently the Magistrate (Mr. Dummett) gave judgment in the case of Silver v. Silver, in which the wife asked for a judicial separation on the ground of her husband's desertion.

Mr. Williams, who appeared for the wife, stated that the parties were Mrs. Fanny Silver, of Randolph-road, Clapton, and her husband, Barnett Silver, a costume manufacturer. They were married in 1923 and went to live in the house which had been provided and furnished by the wife's parents. After the birth of the only child Mr. Silver had refused to speak to his wife, had denied her marital relations, and had simply used the house for rest and refreshment. The parties continued to reside in the same house, but Mr. Williams asked the Magistrate to say that there had been legal desertion and that the wife was entitled to a judicial separation with alimony.

In his judgment the Magistrate said that for over two years, although living in the same house and during the greater part of the time sleeping in the same room in different beds, the husband had absolutely refused to have anything to do with his wife both sexually and socially. He had declined to speak to her, and for all practical purposes when in the house was a mere automaton. On these facts, which he was asked to say that there had been desertion in law. He had looked carefully into all the cases on desertion and he had come to the conclusion that it was not necessary in every case that one or other of the parties should leave the house in which they had resided. The Judges in the High Court had been careful to put no narrow interpretation on the word "desertion," but it did seem clear that if the wife was subjected to such treatment that she left her husband the husband was guilty of desertion. In this case the wife was the owner of the house and the furniture, and she did not wish to leave the place. The mere suspension of marital relations was not sufficient, but it was open to the Court to look into other facts, and if it were found that the parties were leading wholly separate lives then it might be held that there had been desertion. The case of Jackson v. Jackson seemed to lay down that principle.

In Court the defendant had said that he proposed to continue his conduct so long as his wife had anything to do with her mother. That was imposing a perfectly monstrous condition. In his (the Magistrate's) judgment there had been "a living apart" in the case, and the wife was entitled to the relief she asked for. There would be an order for a judicial separation and the husband must pay his wife 30s. per week for herself and 5s. for the child, with 2s. 6d. costs.

Subsequently the defendant asked the Magistrate if he could have a diamond ring which had cost him £20. His wife wore it.

The Magistrate:—It was a gift to her.

HOME FOOTBALL.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LEAGUES.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

Fixtures for to-morrow in League football at Home in which all divisions have a full programme are as under:—

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Arsenal v. Sheffield U.
Birmingham v. West Ham.
Blackburn v. Burnley.
Bolton v. Leeds U.
Derby v. Leicester.
Everton v. Cardiff.
Huddersfield v. Burnley.
Manchester C. v. Newcastle.
Preston v. Liverpool.
Wednesday v. Manchester U.
Sunderland v. Aston Villa.

Division II.

Barnsley v. Middlesbrough.
Blackpool v. Reading.
Bradford v. Hull.
Bristol C. v. Oldham.
Chelsea v. Preston N.E.
Clapton v. Gillingham.
Grimsby v. South Wales.
Notts F. v. Southampton.
Sheff. F. v. Millwall.
Swansea v. Tottenham.
West Brom. v. Wolves.

Division III. (Southern).

Bournemouth v. Walsall.
Brentford v. Newport.
Brighton v. Fulham.
Charlton v. Gillingham.
Coventry v. Swindon.
Exeter v. Queen's P.R.
Luton v. Crystal P.
Merthyr v. Watford.
Northampton v. Torquay.
Norwich v. Plymouth.
Southend v. Bristol R.
Division III. (Northern).
Aston v. Rotherham.
Barrow v. Hartlepool.
Chesterfield v. Grimsby.
Darlington v. Tranmere.
Doncaster v. Carlisle.
Nelson v. Crewe.
New Brighton v. Lincoln.
Rochdale v. Halifax.
Southport v. Stockport.
South Shields v. Wigan.
Wrexham v. Bradford C.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Aberdeen v. Celtic.
Clyde v. Dundee.
Falkirk v. Rangers.
Hamilton v. Hibernians.
Hearts v. Motherwell.
Kilmarnock v. Queen's Park.
Partick v. Ayr.
Raith v. Airdrie.
St. Johnstone v. Cowdenbeath.
Third Lanark v. St. Mirren.

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 7th.

Playing in fine weather at Birmingham before an attendance of 25,000, the English League football team beat the Scottish League players by two goals to one.

HOCKEY.

MIXED MATCH ON SATURDAY.

The Hong Kong ladies are playing a mixed team on Saturday next, November 10th, at King's Park at 4.15.

The teams chosen are as follows:—
Hong Kong Ladies:—M. Wallace, B. Laing, F. Cousins, A. Owen, Hughes, E. R. Bell, E. J. Coppin, I. C. Bell, N. McNeillie, D. Stanion, M. Riggs, Mrs. M. J. Jarvis.

Mixed Team:—W. Borrowman, W. Woodward, D. Lyon, E. O'Hagen, D. A. Dand, M. Bird, A. C. Howell, J. Whyte, D. O. Francis, M. Hansen, G. E. Direct.

UNIVERSITY BEAT GARRISON SERGEANTS.

In a match at Pokfulam, on Wednesday, the University "A" defeated the team from Garrison Sergeants Mess by five goals to nil. The score, however, is no indication of the game, which was well contested throughout. The University only managing to put in a solitary goal during the first half. It was not until late in the progress of the game that the University forwards got into the mood for accurate passing, which, combined with good shooting on the part of Adams, Gan and Boy, was instrumental in bringing up the score to five goals.

ST. ANDREW'S YOUNG MEN v. Y.M.C.A.

In a match on the Hong Kong Hockey Club ground at King's Park, St. Andrew's Young Men beat the Y.M.C.A. by a goal to nil. St. Andrew's opened the scoring in the first half through S. Mackenzie and later B. Baldwin increased the lead. There was no scoring in the second half.

RECREIO ENTERTAIN.

LAWN BOWLS AND SPORTS MEETING.

WEEK-END PROGRAMME.

The Club de Recreio are celebrating their closing day for lawn bowls with an "At Home" to the members of other Clubs to-morrow afternoon. Several rink games have been arranged between the home players and the visitors.

On Sunday they are holding their first annual athletic sports on their ground at King's Park. Included in the programme is a relay race open to all Clubs, songs or units. Teams of four will compete, two over 200 yards and two 400 yards. As winners of the junior League this season, the Club will receive the shield from the Lawn Bowls Association at the close of the games to-morrow. The opportunity will be taken to congratulate the Club on the wonderful record put up by the "A" team in winning the championship and qualifying for promotion to the senior division next year.

The Recreio "A" team lost three games early in the season and then settled down to a sequence of wins, being the only team to be unbeaten at home. Their record during the season is interesting and worthy of publication. The matches are shown in the order in which they were played.

	W.	L.	For Agst.
(a) v. E.P.R.C.	4	65	70
(b) v. E.C.C.	34	73	42
(c) v. C.C.C.	43	80	37
(d) v. Rec. "B"	2	35	60
(e) v. K.B.G.C.	23	46	69
(f) v. R.H.K.Y.C.	83	100	57
(g) v. E.P.R.C.	83	88	59
(h) v. T.R.C.	49	89	40
(i) v. C.S.C.C.	23	75	52
(j) v. Rec. "B"	33	82	49
(k) v. C.S.C.C.	15	70	58
(l) v. K.B.G.C.	14	68	54
(m) v. K.C.C.	39	74	42
(n) v. T.R.C.	29	71	45
(o) v. R.H.K.Y.C.	27	70	43
Total	493	29	1113 718

Majority 395 shots. Winning average per match 24.69 shots. * Walk over.

"SPOONERISMS."

GOLDEN WEDDING OF A FAMOUS DIVINE.

It is the fortune of very few men to give a word to the English language. Dr. Spooner, who did so, now lives in retirement at Oxford, and there, with his wife, recently celebrated his golden wedding.

Dr. Spooner was for twenty years Warden of New College, but he will live through the word "Spoonerism," which was coined forty years ago to describe a ludicrous form of metaphor, or the transposing of initial letters to form a laughable combination.

Dr. Spooner, who is 84, has from time to time denied the authorship of many of the slips of speech attributed to him, and Oxford undergraduates have been accused of teasing "spoonerisms" on him. Be that as it may, there is little doubt that this story of the doctor's absent-mindedness is a legend.

One day when asked by a young lady if he liked bananas, Dr. Spooner is alleged to have blushed furiously and said, "I'm afraid I always wear the old-fashioned night-shirt."

Here are some "spoonerisms," which may or may not be from the lips of the doctor:—

"Shoving Leopard."

He is supposed once to have said, "Yes, indeed, the Lord is a shoving leopard." Almost as bad was his announcement of the hymn from the pulpit as "Kinkering kongs, their titles take." On another occasion he is supposed to have referred to the "Reversed vision of the Bible."

He exclaimed once that "It is empty work preaching to beery wenches," meaning that it was "weary work preaching to empty benches." He also asked his undergraduates if any of them had ever peep a "half warmed fish in his breast."

Dr. Spooner, so the legend goes, once had a maiden aunt, who received this greeting: "I am delighted to see you looking as hairless and cappy as ever." His "well boiled circle" and "blushing crew" are chestnuts, but many of the best Spoonerisms are an oral, not a printed, or printable tradition.

THE SERENADERS.

"PLANTATION VARIATIONS."

Jack Carter's "Serenaders" gave a new programme at the Star Theatre last night entitled Plantation Variations. It was much on the same lines as "Jazz Madness," being a series of song and dance turns assisted by a jazz orchestra. Mr. Bo-Diddy again carried off most of the honours, and though the "house" was not very good, a party of American sailors kept up fairly continuous applause.

CONCERT AT HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

LARGE AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

The concert, arranged by M. and Mme. Bonenfant, given yesterday afternoon in the Helena May Institute was in every way a success. The room was crowded well before the starting time and several extra seats had to be placed in the gangway.

M. and Mme. Bonenfant were assisted by Mrs. Bowes-Smith, and the programme was made up of piano, cello, and songs. M. Bonenfant the cellist made his first public appearance, and all who heard him will hope that he will soon be a familiar figure on Hong Kong concert stages. A certain hesitation and lack of force in his playing was doubtless due to his unaccustomed prominence, but with Madame to play his accompaniments and a memory of the reception he had yesterday the weakness is not likely to be noticeable next time he plays in public.

Madame Bonenfant is of course an accomplished pianist, and well used to the concert stage. Her rendering of "Two Spanish dances" by Granados gained particular applause, and the Rachmaninoff "Elegie" was also appreciated. Her sympathetic accompaniment and partnership made the Boellmann "Sonata," which she played as a duet with her husband on the cello, one of the best items of the programme.

Of Mrs. Bowes-Smith no more can be said than to repeat that, as always, she delighted her audience in every song. Her voice and execution were particularly good in "Deux Bergerettes" of Weckerlin and "Maman dites moi" which was given as an encore. The difficult but very charming "At the Well" of Hageman was also rapturously applauded.

So signal a success at the first concert of their season gives promise that the musical programmes arranged by the Helena May Institute will more than maintain the reputation of former years, and the next concert on November 22nd is being eagerly awaited by music lovers of the Colony.

Programme.

- (a) Larghetto Handel.
(b) Prelude A. Liadow.
Cello: M. Bonenfant.
- (a) La Procession Franck.
(b) Deux Bergerettes Weckerlin.

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

- (a) Elegie Rachmaninoff.
(b) Two Spanish Dances Granados.

Madame Bonenfant.

- (a) A Birthday Song MacFadyen.
(b) At the Well Hageman.

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith.

- (a) Sonata for Piano and Cello L. Boellmann.
(b) Maestoso-Allegro con fuoco.

(c) Andante.

(d) Allegro Molto.

M. and Mme. Bonenfant.

LOST FORMULA IN DESK.

SECRET PROCESS OF AN OLD ART.

REVIVAL HOPES.

POSTPOOL. The secret formula for the production of the artistic lacquer work known as "Pontypool Japan," which has been missing since 1864, has been found under dramatic circumstances in an old desk in his office by Mr. W. H. V. Bythway, a Pontypool solicitor.

Mr. Bythway found the document among old papers belonging to his father. The formula, apparently, had been purchased by his father from an old employee of the producing works.

It was believed that the secret died with the last member of the family of Allgoods, who produced the ware at Pontypool and Usk for two hundred years.

Connoisseurs and antiquarians had long given up hope of finding the secret, and it is believed that tinplate manufacturers are now anxious to acquire the formula, which would have a far-reaching effect upon the industry. Specimens of this lacquer work are rare, and very little of it exists outside the Welsh National Museum in Cardiff and private collections.

Hard-Glazed Lacquer.

The process, which consists of a hard-glazed lacquer work upon tinplate, was invented in 1660 by Thomas Allgood, a native of Northampton, who was in the employ of the Hanbury family of Pontypool, the pioneers of the tinplate industry in this country.

The Japan ware achieved a great reputation in this country and on the Continent, and among the collectors of it were King Louis XVIII of France, the Duke of Wellington, and the Duke of Bedford.

One of the many claims made for the old treatment of tinplate is its wonderful endurance, and the fact that it is unaffected by the most intense heat. The tinplate trade, at present, is in a very low condition, and there are hopes that the formula, in conjunction with modern science, may lead to a revival in the industry.

Whiteaways



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THE "COBRA"

LOOSE LEAF FILE.

Very handy for Filing Letters, etc. Nicely bound in stiff leatherette cover. \$1.00 Each.

"NAIL BRUSHES"

With good strong Bristles. Plain

beechwood backs, English made. \$1.00 for 4.

"PALM" SOAP.

An excellent Toilet Soap made

from pure Palm Oil. Large size tablets. \$1.00 for 6 Tabs.

"TOPAZ GIANT"

SHAVING STICK.

An excellent Shaving Stick which produces a rich creamy lather. \$1.00 for 2.

COAT HANGERS.

Strong and well made. En-

amelled finish. Assorted colours. Red, Blue, Green, Pink, White and Mauve. \$1.00 for 4.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Nicely embroidered and hem-

stitched. Swiss made. Six in a Box \$1.00 per Box.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Plain Hemstitched. Made from

fine cotton, suitable for everyday use. \$1.00 Doz.

COAT AND TROUSERS

HANGERS.

Plain polished, braze covered shoulders. Strongly made. \$1.00 for 3.

TEA TRAYS.

Enamelled in beautiful art

shades of pink, green, blue and mauve. Size: 18" x 12". \$1.00 Each.

THE "HEAT ALL"

TOASTER.

Makes delicious toast. Can be used on gas or coal stove. Strongly made. \$1.00 for 2.

TEA POTS.

Brown earthenware with green

or salmon coloured bands. \$1.00 Each.

FLOWER VASES.

Made of good quality English

Porcelain, in beautiful blue and gold floral designs. \$1.00 for 2.

AFTERNOON TEA CLOTHS.

Hemstitched and Artistically

Embroidered. In fast colours. Size: 36" x 36". \$1.00 Each.

BORDERED CASEMENT

CLOTH.

In beautiful shades of mauve, pinks and creams, with contrasting coloured borders. 60" Wide. \$1.00 per Yard.

"SWABS" OR COTTON

SPONGE CLOTHS.

Suitable for Dish Cloths, Floor cloths or Spongers, etc. Size: 18" x 18". \$1.00 Doz.

SIDE-BOARD CLOTHS &

DUCHESS SETS.

Colour embroidered. And nicely hemstitched. Fast Colours. \$1.00 Each.

WHITE TURKISH

BATH TOWELS.

Extra heavy quality. A wonderful towel for hard wear. Fringed ends. Size: 44" x 22". \$1.00 Each.

"DRIEZZI"

BATH MAT.

Strong and absorbent. Delicate colourings. English made. \$1.00 Each.

PLAIN BUTTONED

PILLOW CASES.

Made of fine Egyptian Cotton. Long Cloth. Exceptionally hard wearing. 20" x 30". \$1.00 Each.

MEN'S ALL WOOL PLAIN

CASHMERE HALF HOSE.

Hard wearing English made soft Cashmere Socks in shades of grey, beige, fawn and black. \$1.00 Pair.

ART TRAYS.

Fancy Glass Trays for various

uses. Round or oval. 8 and 9 inches Diameter. \$1.00 Each.

PICTURES.

Fine large pictures. Popular

subjects. All works of art. \$1.00 Each.

FISH SLICES.

Aluminium Fish Slices. Large

size. \$1.00 for 2.

TEA STRAINERS.

Aluminium Tea Strainers. Al-

ways useful. \$1.00 for 4.

HUNDREDS OF OTHERS. NEW VALUES CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.

THE STORE FOR VALUE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.

THE DOLLY VARDON HAT SHOP

Presents:

THE LATEST MODEL HATS

in correct style for every occasion

TAILORED JERSEY CLOTH DRESSES.

St. George's Building.

Tel. C. 1427.

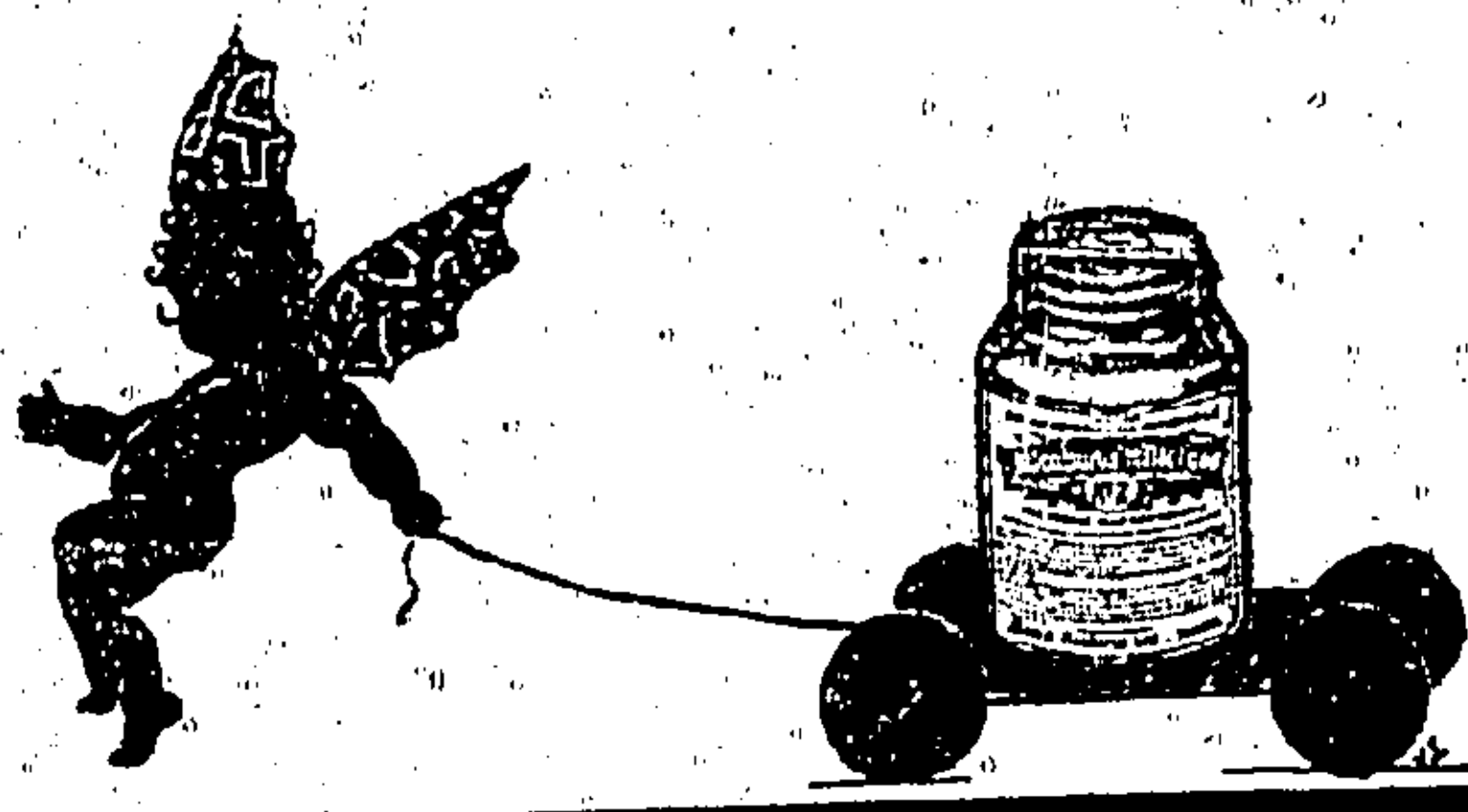
PAMELA

has just received New Felt Hats and artificial flowers.

We are expecting a small selection of Georgette and Net Dance Frocks for St. Andrew's Ball and the Christmas Season.

All these Frocks will be very moderately priced at \$75.00.

13, Queen's Road Central.



Health in Childhood ensures health through life.

Your children's health is ensured and protected by the constant use of

Allenbury's Foods.

A Food for every stage of childhood.

Manufactured in England, and obtainable everywhere in airtight packages, guaranteeing perfect condition in all climates.

(A.P.B.)

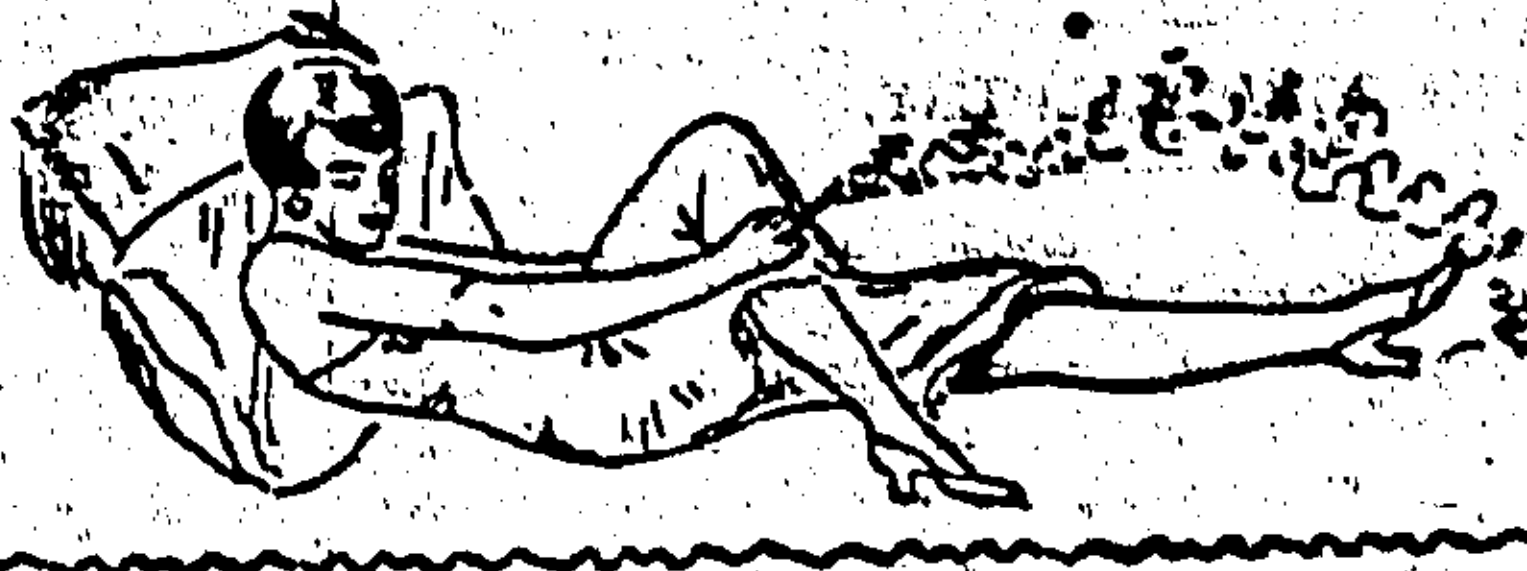
CHILPRUFE

FOR CHILDREN

JERSEYS
FELT HATS
DRESSES
FROCKS
ROMPERS
JUMPERS

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

CHILDREN'S DEPT.—GROUND FLOOR.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

ROUND THE TOWN.

SEEN IN LOCAL SHOPS.

POPPY DAY.

The Poppy Day window in WHITAWAY, LAIDLAW'S is well worth looking at. It is the work of Mr. Panizzi, of the gentlemen's department, who has often been complimented on his taste in window dressing, and shows a white, poppy strewn, road leading up to a cross. In the background is a poppy seller with her basket of flowers. No one should need to be urged to buy a Flanders poppy, more especially, since all the flowers are made by ex-service men to whom this movement is thus giving direct employment as well as providing for their other necessities, but a glance in this window will serve to bring home to you the reason why this "flag day" should never be forgotten.

Bridge Coats.

In the PIONEER SILK STORE I was interested to find some little bridge coats made of velvet chintz. They are well cut, lined with good quality silk and quite inexpensive. I was told that they will make these coats

circles of machine stitching in two or more colours. There is, for example, mauve, gold and green; black, orange and beige; and beige, yellow and white. These caps have longer pieces over the ears which can be turned up to stand out if desired. They are light and uncrushable and very becoming to most faces.

Warm And Gay.

In the PIONEER SILK STORE I saw some charming little pyjama suits for children of all ages made of printed Japanese flannel. This material is excellent for children's wear as it is warm and light and washes extremely well, and any youngster either here or at Home would be overjoyed to have one of these gay little suits to go to bed in. They are made to fasten well up in the neck and the trousers are cut full.

Christmas Gifts.

A number of amusing and charming articles have been received by LANE, CRAWFORD'S in anticipation

THE IDEAL OUTFIT FOR GOLF.

USE FOR AN OLD RAIN COAT.



These two designs have been created for doubtful weather on the links and careful thought has been given to the line necessary for absolute comfort for the golfer. A detailed description appears in another column, but the same designs could easily be carried out in other materials more suited to our lovely autumn climate.

to any design, and your own fitting, and have a large selection of patterned velvets from which to choose.

Smart Jumper Suits.

Chez MADAME SARRACULT I saw this week some very chic jumper suits for afternoon wear, made of *kasha* drap and fine jersey de laine. There is one in tones of grey beige and *l'ete de negre*. The jumper of grey beige jersey has irregularly spaced spots of the deep brown suggestive of the marking of a leopard. The skirt of *kasha* drap is also grey beige. I noticed a hat and *sac a main* in the same colourings to be used with this suit. Natural jersey of a grey tone is worn over a claret colour silk skirt, and there are the very narrowest insertions of the silk to trim the jumper, which has a black, red, and beige embroidered belt. Very smart indeed is a suit in lime green *kasha* drap and black satin. The jumper has trimming bands of the black silk while the skirt is made in six open panels of the heavier material, which allow a glimpse of the black silk under-skirt when in movement.

Clara Bow Hats.

Clara Bow, the red haired film star with "It," has christened the latest form of hat to take American by storm. It can be found chez Felix, and is a delightful little cap made of silk ornamented by

of Christmas shopping. Some of them you can find in the ladies' department and others in the perfumery.

The first thing I was shown was a dog bag for a child. It was attractive, and modestly priced at \$1.50. Then came scent sachets of every sort, from elaborate and lovely little gilded bowls out of which grew a plant of felt flowers, to large organdie water lilies which hid *pot pourri* in their hearts. There are pocket combs in silk and *tamé* cases, the latter having a tiny pencil attached. Cupid dolls and clothes brushes backed by saucy little dogs. Handkerchief sachets made of rows of tiny lace and ribbon frills; and a night dress case like a red rose with a powdered lady's head in the centre.

TODAY'S BEAUTY HINT.

There are two new and very subtle lip-colourings this season—an orange-carminé shade for daytime and a rose-cherry for evening use. The cherry colour is likely to be very much used in the evenings because it looks so attractive with a black frock. One beauty specialist advises clients to use an indelible pencil as a foundation for the lipstick, drawing the full shape if the mouth is small, and stopping short of the corners if the mouth is large.

FOR FAIR OR FOUL WEATHER.

PRACTICAL GARMENTS FOR THE LINKS.

A decided nip in the air has set the woman golfer in England thinking about her kit for the coming season.

The sketch on this page shows two new garments that will fill a long-felt want in her wardrobe. Many promising "caris" have been abandoned within sight of a reduction of handicap through lack of comfortable wet-weather outfit. The discomfort of playing in an ordinary mackintosh—even if one is at hand when needed—is not conducive to the making of a good score.

An Ensemble In Weatherproof Material.

The garment shown on the left-hand figure of the sketch is ideal for playing in either cold winds or rain. Lightweight weather-proof material is used for it, or it could be made from a thin mackintosh that has become too shabby for general wear.

Collar, revers, fronts and cuffs are cut away (a treatment that disposes of the shabby parts) and the front is joined up to form a dress. A new "turtle" collar and cuffs are made from straight strips of ribbed knitting (1 plain, 1 purl).

When knitting the piece for the collar cast on very loosely and cast off tightly.

The loose cast-off edge is stretched to the rather low neck, opening. This stretching gives the collar the effect of continuing into a circular yoke. It is fitted with buttons and loops so that it can be worn open or closed right up.

An Accommodating Design.

This is such a very light and comfortable garment that it can be worn even on fine days when there is the slightest doubt about the weather. It will fold into a small space that it can be strapped to the golf bag for emergencies without adding unduly to its weight or bulk.

The same design could be followed to give a new lease of life to a plain rep or thin wool coat.

The other figure shows one of the new overjumpers. The advantage of these garments over ordinary coats or cardigans lies in their freedom from any loose edges that might sway in the breeze and distract the attention during a stroke. This particular model is intended to be carried out in that very closely woven tricot material that resembles *suède*.

Comfortable Garments For Stretching.

Tricot fabrics are always most comfortable for such garments as they stretch across the shoulders and back where elasticity is absolutely necessary, unfortunately they stretch everywhere else as well and are liable to lose their shape after very little wear.

This difficulty is overcome in this design by lining the lower part with thin non-stretching silk and covering the space with machine stretching. Besides giving a fashionable finish this keeps the jumper in shape for all time.

It opens in front to a point just above the waistline and is fitted with revers and a collar, so that it can be closed up snugly in cold weather.

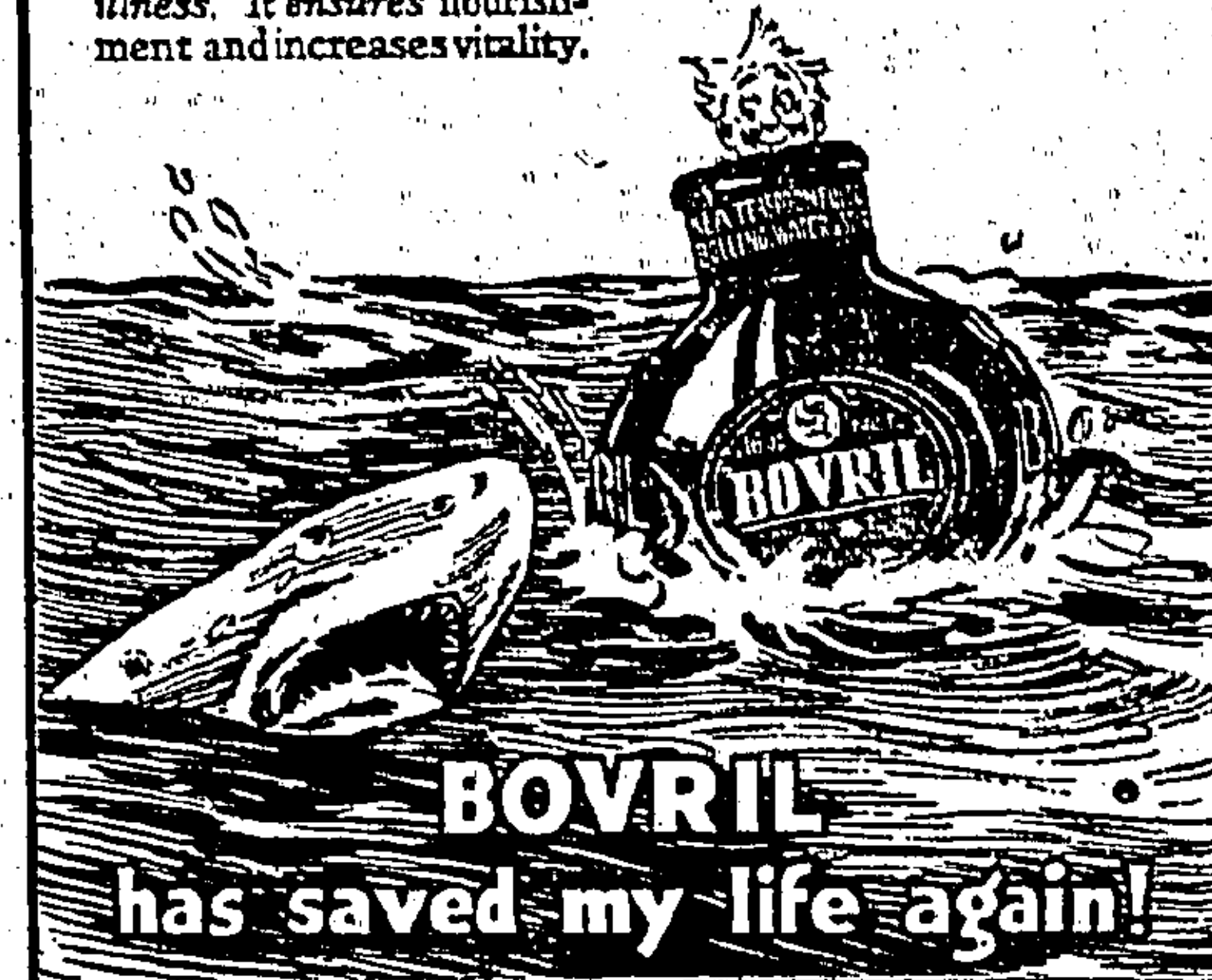
ONE GOOD PIECE DESERVES ANOTHER.

GLASS TABLE WARE.

Some more of that delightful Jacobean glass table ware was being unpacked in WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW'S on Tuesday. The makers have chosen, very aptly, as their slogan "A thing of beauty and a joy for ever," and indeed each piece of Jacobean is a thing of beauty. Nothing is more charming on a well polished table than glass. Provided the shapes are good, and each "Jacobean" piece has been designed by an artist. You can get all table requirements from bowls, jugs and glasses, to condiment sets, and each piece you purchase will please with you to get another.

I saw also some very pretty cocktail glasses of plain crystal with a gold rim and a coloured cock on each glass. Another suite which was novel and attractive is made in plain white crystal with green stems and feet. The stems are all long with a graceful moulding and the height of each glass is decided in proportion to its size, so that each is lovely in itself and looks well when three or four are set together at table. There is every type of glass from liqueur glasses to large goblets.

Bovril is a most valuable aid in the prevention of illness. It ensures nourishment and increases vitality.



FELIX

CLARA BOW HATS.

DAY and EVENING FROCKS

7, Lee House Street.

Exquisite Flowers.

Recommended and used by Dentists and Doctors

Gibbs Dentifrice
MADE IN AUSTRIA

WHITEAWAY'S

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED.

1,200 Yds.

WOOLLEN DRESS MATERIAL

These comprise a lot of odd pieces and ends which we have specially secured direct from the factory.

A good assortment of design and colourings. 38 inches wide.

STANDARD

PRICE 1⁰⁰ YARD.

A good opportunity for Missions, Charitable Societies, etc.

CALL EARLY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG.

THE PIONEER SILK STORE

The Store to visit for CHRISTMAS Presents.

SILKS, SHAWLS, COATS
Shanghai Embroidered Undies.

STOCKINGS.

JEWELLERY.

WOMAN'S PAGE (CONT'D.)

THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN PARIS.

LOVELY ARTIFICIAL BLOSSOMS.

In Felix I saw a big box of flowers. They are extraordinarily fascinating and made of almost every imaginable material. There is silk, cotton and velvet, stiffened, waxed or *au naturel*; feathers, felt, linen and kid.

Tipped With "Jack Frost."

For the evening are some beautiful blossoms of starched muslin with the edges of the petals lightly tipped with "jack frost." Others of the same material have *appliqué* spots of *perlette* either in a deeper tone or a contrasting shade. Large bunches of soft feather flowers in pastel shades have an adorable softness and are quite new, while bunches of stiff organdie rose buds have been created to wear on crinoline frocks.

Camellias Of Every Shade.

And Camellias. They are in every shade and nearly every material, yet always preserving the crisp, unsullied beauty of the real flower.

Some of them which are intended for day time wear are two coloured as black and white, navy and beige, the colour being sharply divided down the centre line of the flower, not of each petal. The large pale, pink or white camellias for evening wear are very lovely, indeed.

For Day Wear.

For day wear there are small bunches of brightly coloured field flowers, corn flowers, butter cups and many others, made of cotton, feather or felt. Each one has been made with loving care and it is a bewildering task to choose one from among so many. Each has its own charm and you generally end by getting half a dozen, the more easily because they are quite inexpensive.

A Lovely Flowers.

Perhaps the most lovely bloom of all was one made of white glove kid. It looked absolutely natural with its spray of green leaves and delicately turned petals, stillerumped a little from the bud.

CAPELINE, BERET, AND POKE-BONNET.

THE NEW MILLINERY.

[A review of the correct styles for the coming season, with particular reference to the Dolly Varden Hat Shop.]

There has been no winter for a great many years in which hats have had so varied a charm, and a visit to such a shop as the Dolly Varden will show that the leading modistes have had in view the particular needs of almost every type of face. It may be accepted as a general axiom that hats are small, but this by no means implies that brims are forbidden. The delightful angora felt which predominates in the new season's millinery is so soft and pliable that it can be tied and draped as easily as silk, and there is no suggestion of the severe lines of last year which were trying to all but very fresh young faces.

The Materials.

The Angora Felt is used through a large range of colours and is trimmed with metal pins, sequins, feather mounts and ornaments of jade and crystal and amber. Some of the felts are two coloured, while others are faced under the brim with coloured *lamé*. *Chenille* and *soutache* braid in gold, silver, and colours are largely used on hats for afternoon or theatre wear.

Guys picturesque models. It has a brim of nigger-brown cord lace, stiffened with lines of stitching, and a fur crown.

A Variation Of The Vagabond Model.

The last sketch shows a hat which at first glance appears somewhat *démodé*. It differs, however, from the old vagabond model in that it is a close-fitting dome-shaped one and the brim is joined to the crown at a much higher line.

The black velvet crown has circles of white felt to match the brim—stitched to it at intervals to give a spotted effect.

Variety In Millinery.

Although the *casque* is by no means dead, a determined effort is being made by modistes to bring brims back to favour.

The poke bonnet, a creation of Madame Agnès, is being taken very seriously in Paris, and there is little doubt that, in a more or less modified form, it will be pretty generally worn in the winter.

WIDE CHOICE IN MILLINERY.

SOME LATEST MODEL HATS.



The four hats shown in the sketch are representative models from the leading modistes which will supply the particular needs of almost any type of face.

Velvet is the most popular material after felt, although there are a few models in silk. Very fine *chenille* which looks like tagal straw is used for a few simple shapes with a small brim which are only trimmed with a contrasting corded ribbon.

In The Sketch.

The four hats in the sketch are representative of as many different aspects of the new season's mode.

The one at the top, in the softest Angora felt, has an arch-shaped piece of felt arranged around the back with the two ends extending over the cheeks. It is cut up over the forehead, but not to an exaggerated extent, and has no ornament of any kind. This *casque* is affected by Parisiennes, who are following the *lip* of restraint that is a feature of the higher *couture* just now.

It is to be noted that a few extremely *chic* women are wearing the serpent necklace for the first time, now that it is regarded as being safely out of fashion.

Still Another Helmet Design.

The toque below this is one of Jane Blanchot's most successful helmets. It is of black panne velvet trimmed with three feathered motifs in black, green, and white. The large hat is one of Maria

In its newest form it combines the characteristics of the *celine*, the *casque*, and the poke bonnet proper.

Some Of Its Virtues.

It throws a becoming shade over the eyes without extinguishing the upper part of the face, and has the perfectly flat back, which is essential to comfort when an upstanding collar or fur is worn. In the opinion of many experts this treatment in addition to being practical enhances the aesthetic value of the hat, the cut away brim at the back disclosing the line of the neck which is regarded as one of woman's chief beauties.

Semi-Cloche-Semi-Poke-Bonnet.

A great many semi-cloche-semi-poke-bonnets are being shown in Paris where they vie with the *beret* for popularity. The preponderance of darkish blue, something between sapphire and navy, is noticeable in all varieties of millinery, together with many grey models for older women.

A Single Curl Carefully Powdered.

I am told that silvered hair is going to be amazingly *chic* this winter especially for pretty women of 35 to 40. One of the new ideas is a single curl carefully powdered, and this is often arranged to curl up over the side of the hat.

"HOMESIDE."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WHICH WILL BE CHERISHED.

A WALK ROUND THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Parcels will be accepted for the Christmas mail which will be carried on the *Macedonia* up to 4.30 this afternoon. This mail will reach London on December 14th, so even if you miss it you may be able to get a present Home in time, but it is certainly better to send to-day if possible.

The First Rapture.

When you first come to Hong Kong, it seems as if you could never stop buying, on every side are such charming and novel things at prices which seem most advantageous, but unfortunately for those at Home, after a while custom stales your first enthusiasm, and even when Christmas time comes, it is by no means unusual to hear people complaining that they "can't think what to give."

This state of mind comes about simply because they have forgotten how to look. They no longer stop at every window and discover a thousand and one treasures. Possessed themselves of a horri- con number, jade, tortoise shell, and crystal, the windows seem ordinary and uninspiring and many people even fall back on buying and transshipping once more to England fancy articles which have just come out from Home.

Use Your Imagination.

If you want to send a present which will be treasured above all other gifts received at Christmas, you must try to recover the bewilderment of your first walk through the streets of Hong Kong. Remember how you longed to buy everything in sight, to send home whole shiploads of treasures so that those you loved could share in your delight. Go into the Pioneer Silk Store, not with the definite plan of buying 3½ yards of beige *crêpe de chine*, but as you first entered, tense with interest. Look at everything, turn everything over, and you will find no difficulty in ticking off each name on your Christmas list and in adding several more to it.

And Your Discretion.

The most obvious gifts for ladies are, of course, *Haori* coats, *Bishop* coats, or *Kimono*, there is a very wide choice in all of these, fresh shipments having arrived on Wednesday at sale prices they are by no means expensive. Embroidered pyjamas or Shanghai silk under- wear are also gifts which are sure of a welcome, and if a quite small present is desired there are printed silk scarves, shoulder kerchiefs, and triangles in all colours, besides flannel coolie coats. I noticed among the new goods that there are a number of both the *haori* coats and coolie coats printed in less gay colours than usual, which make them particularly suitable for older women.

Other Suggestions.

Some new *crêpe* and satin *crêpe* has also come in plain colours, and there is, of course, an infinite choice in silks for all purposes.

Jewellery, both real and synthetic, *bijouterie* and inlay work, Chinese hand bags and a hundred other things, are all there and suitable for Christmas presents. It only needs a little time and a little imagination to complete your present list in such a way that the very warmest of thoughts will be given to you by all your dear ones at Home.

TONING UP TIRED FACES.

A NEWER FORM OF ICE TREATMENT.

"With the help of a little ice cone we have evolved a new treatment for tired faces," a Mayfair beauty specialist said. "A mask of cotton wool soaked in a lotion to suit the individual type of skin is applied to the face. The wool must be wrung out to avoid dripping. The cotton wool is cut into strips, and one piece is placed over the eye-brows, another over the chin, and one on either cheek. If the skin is oily an astringent lotion will be found most efficacious."

Massaging The Face In "Sections."

"Keep the cotton wool absolutely flat and massage over it with the pad. The difficulty in trying to do this alone lies in the fact that the cotton wool slips, and the only remedy is to do the face piece by piece—the eye-brows and forehead first, and the cheeks and chin follow after."

"For those who wish to pursue this course of treatment in their own homes, it will be found necessary to have expert advice first as to the lotion to use for the particular skin, and to find the best way to apply the massage on the pad, without the danger of losing both pad and massage at the same time. The novelty of the treatment lies in the fact that the massage is applied over the pad of cotton wool. In this way two results are achieved at once, massage and toning up of the skin."

It will be found that after half an hour, or even twenty minutes, the tired feeling has entirely disappeared. (Continued at foot of next column.)

AUTUMN DAYS.

SMART JUMPERS FROM PAMELA.

I was interested to find in Pamela this week some beautifully cut sweaters or jumpers of fine jersey and angora wool. They have not got individual skirts, though, of course, these could be made if desired, but are intended to wear with *tutillour* or skirts of *kasha drap*. I saw, however, one complete suit of jumper, skirt, and the new seven-eighths length coat which deserves special mention. The colour scheme is orange, burnt orange, beige and *tête de nègre*. The jumper, of very fine jersey is orange, striped with narrow brown and beige lines round the bottom. The neck is finished with a band of the *kasha drap*, of which skirt and coat are made, which is checked in burnt orange with lines dark brown and beige. This neck band, which also forms a strip half way down one side of the jumper is frayed out, as is the hem and wrap over of the skirt. The coat has a scarf collar with frayed ends, two patch pockets and a narrow belt.

Higher Waist Line.

This jumper, like all the others, ends just above the hip line, fitting snugly like the hip yoke of the new skirts, and can be worn inside the skirt if desired. Among the sweaters was a yellow one with narrow stripes round the hem of burnt orange and panels of lace stitch at the sides. Beige grey angora has a wide green stripe at the hem; while a light grey beige angora, which is knitted in mail stitch, has two wide stripes of pinky beige and burnt orange. All these jumpers have square necks.

TEACHING CHILDREN FEAR.

[By A WOMAN DOCTOR.]

"I can't bear cats," remarked a mother the other day, "and the curious thing about it," she concluded complacently, "is that all my children take after me." Naturally, in a case like this it is easy for the onlooker to understand why her children hate cats, fear dogs, or are terrified by the dark. A mother's influence in the early days is incredibly strong, and in a thousand ways she has day by day unconsciously implanted her own fear into the receptive mind of the child.

When Character Is Formed.

A great psychologist says that a child's character is already formed at the early age of five—that is, even before school age the foundations are laid down. This makes one realise the importance of first impressions and the lasting effect comparatively trivial incidents may have.

Avoid All Suggestion Of Fear.

For this reason, anyone in charge of children has to be especially careful never to suggest fear—an ugly emotion when experienced by adults, but terrible to children. Young animals learn fear and instinctive retreat from the terrifying object as a means of preserving their lives, but children often learn to fear the most harmless things.

No Dread Of Darkness.

They seldom dread the dark, unless they have been told not to be afraid, or warned of a bogey-man, and when they know it becomes dark so that they can sleep, and learn to look for the moon and stars, they accept it perfectly naturally.

It is not only the immediate effects of fear in childhood one is anxious to prevent—broken sleep, bad dreams, a nervous, delicate child—but the delayed results which may ensue: suppressed terrors which find an outlet in curious "phobias" in later life—agoraphobia, fear of the open; claustrophobia, fear of shut-in places; and such extreme cases as followed after shell-shock during the war.

BOBBED HAIR CULT DYING.

PROBLEM OF RETURNING TO LONG TRESSES.

Hairdressers at the Hairdressing Exhibition held at the White City said they would like to have a penny each time they were asked: "Which is the best way for a woman to dress her hair while it is going through the awkward stages of growing from shortness to length?"

It is the average woman's great topic of conversation this autumn. The decision "to grow," which has so long been rumoured, has come at last. Women are actually growing their hair and hairdressers are actually becoming reconciled.

The exhibition is full of models and mannequins who are in the "twixt and between" stage. Each one has a small bunch of curls clinging around the nape of her neck or tied over her ears. Permanent waving or water waving that must be repeated once a week effects them. The hair can be curled all over, or waved just at the edge, when the ringlets will grow in expanding circles. It is the hairdressers' only answer to the hair-growing problem.

appeared. In its place is a feeling of rejuvenation that is most flattering to one's personal feelings.

SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR.

NEW IDEAS IN WOMEN'S AND MEN'S FOOTWEAR.

A ROLL COLLAR BOOT.

The world's biggest boot and shoe shop was held last month at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, where the Shoe and Leather Trade staged its annual Fair.

Every kind of footwear is represented, says a Home paper, from babies' shoes to heavy waders. Fashions for women are hinted at, if not made. The Fair also makes some attempt to solve the problem of the protection of silk stockings during the winter.

This is a problem which has not yet been adequately solved. Efforts to do so this year include shapely leggings and gaiters and a new style of coloured Wellington, which is being made in eight different shades to match the colours of mackintoshes.

A variation on this theme, designed to protect the ankles only, is the collar boot, a creation that can be turned up and buttoned over the ankle.

There are few changes of note in the styles of women's everyday shoes, although the "a hint that toes are somewhat more pointed and the Louis type of heel slightly higher."

There are dance shoes, however, of a novel character. They will introduce into the ballroom all the rainbow colours of a Palm Beach building. Under electric light the silk fabric of which they are made will exhibit brilliant colours. In one pair of shoes these colours may range from blonde to sunset orange.

Colour In Men's Shoes.

There are shoes, also, for men—should any be found daring enough to wear them—that are startling in colour. One pair exhibited has stripes of vivid blue, yellow, red, and green. Another, made of lambskin, shows black lattice work on a background of tanned hare calf.

Lord Inverforth, presiding at the opening luncheon said that in two years British leather exports had increased by 40 per cent, while exports of boots and shoes had risen by 20 per cent. The trade hoped to increase this as a result of the marketing order which would come into force in January. All imported footwear would then be required to bear an indication of its origin.

It is hinted that an increase in the retail price of footwear may be made.

"CHINA" LADIES' HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

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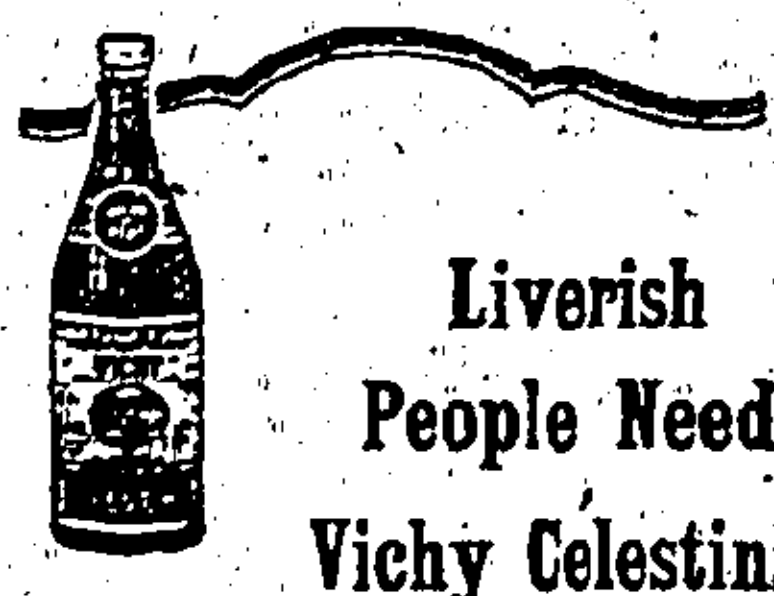
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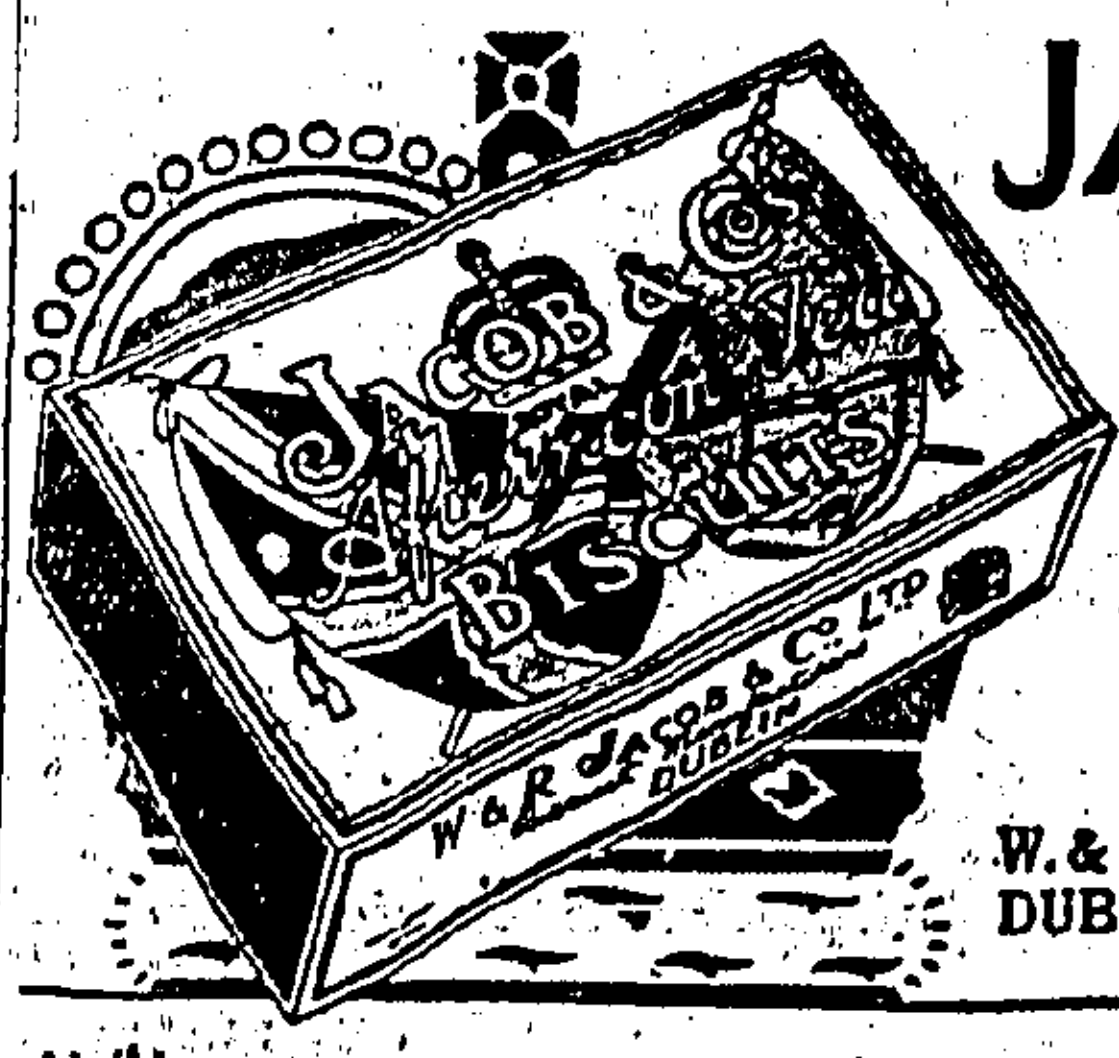
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[A.P.B.]



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Hong Kong Weekly Press

PUBLISHED TO-DAY

THE HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS PUBLISHED TO-DAY CONTINUES THE RECORD OF THE ATTEMPT TO FOUND A SETTLED GOVERNMENT IN CHINA AND TO RESTORE PEACE AND SECURITY.

Those with interests in this country and who know the Far East can provided with the news upon which they can estimate the political situation and the commercial prospects for the future.

Canton has had no greater excitement than a big athletic meeting for the whole of the province, but from the Northern boundary of Kwangtung comes the news of further disturbances by bands of communists and brigands.

Hong Kong's sporting season is in full swing. The Bowls individual championship has been decided and cricket and football matches are already giving an indication of the form and prospects of the next few months. The Boxing season has also been opened with a successful programme at the City Hall.

The WEEKLY PRESS contains accounts of two Macao events, the weekend race meeting and the opening of the Charity and commercial fair.

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"SISTER" AIMEE'S LOVE STORY.

HER FIRST HUSBAND'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON STILL UNMOVED.

LONDON, Oct. 10th.

Mrs. McPherson fell flat again last night at the Albert Hall. The front half of the arena was packed with Four Square Gospel followers, who cried, "Hallelujah!" and "Amen," but the rest of the hall appeared to be in a dull stupor and was never moved.

At the end of her speech Sister Aimee called for every head to be bowed and every eye closed, and then asked all who wanted her to pray for them to raise their hands. There was no movement. She asked again, and a dozen hands were slowly raised.

One of the earlier items was a negro spiritual, "I ain't goin' to grieve my Lord any more," which Sister Aimee conducted with the jiggling arms, rolling eyes, and syncopated voice inflections of the American jazz turn.

"If you get there before I do," cried Sister Aimee, with her eyes lifted, "just get out on the balcony of heaven or somewhere and look for me," and she performed the rope-climbing movement from the sailors' hornpipe.

The address was the first half of her life-story. The second half will, she assured her audience, be more interesting.

Early Childhood.

Her early childhood was spent in a religious atmosphere. "I was put to bed every night with Jonah and the whale and Daniel and the lions' den." As she grew older she became very fond of dancing, riding, swimming, and theatres. She did not dream then that she would ever be speaking to such a wonderful audience in London, England.

Then when she was seventeen she heard Brother Robert Semple. Three days later, walking along the road, she suddenly threw up her arms and cried out loud to God and surrendered herself to Christ.

The love interest was approaching. It happened in a house outside the town. Two little children were suffering from fever, and Sister Aimee was sitting all night with them when in walked "Rabbert." She asked him what he was doing there. "I heard the children were ill and I have come to sit up with them all night."

"But I am sitting up with them," "Then we will both sit up with them," replied Brother "Rabbert." Brother Semple prayed the children to sleep, and then he and Sister Aimee went into the dining room.

He told her that he was going to China as a missionary. "I would like to go, too," was her reply.

"Aimee, I love you," he cried. "Wait before you answer. Let us pray."

Her husband's death in China was described. Then—to be continued.

A woman's protesting voice rang through the Albert Hall at the afternoon meeting.

Woman Breaks In.

The interruption came towards the end, when a dozen converts were on their feet, and Principal George Jeffreys, head of the British Four-square movement, was leading the rest of the audience in prayer.

"My dear Mr. Jeffreys!"—the voice was that of a middle-aged woman, dressed in black, leaning over the ledge of a second-tier box.

"My dear Mr. Jeffreys! Will you kindly have the lady evangelist explain some incidents to the British public—especially that kidnapping incident?"

The silence for a few moments could be felt. Then, without a word, Principal Jeffreys picked up a hymn sheet and led the audience in song. The hymn was, "Just as I am—Without One Plea." Just as I am—Without One Plea.

Sister McPherson, who had regarded the unknown interrupter with mild interest, joined heartily in the singing.

The woman stood up later and made another attempt to address the audience, but her voice was drowned in a fresh outburst of song.

Not half of the seats were occupied. Sister McPherson preached about the story of Adam and Eve, and told her listeners what a busy life she led.

"I often wish I were triplets or at least twins," she said.

CINEMA NEWS.

"FIREMAN SAVE MY CHILD." Wallace Berry, and Raymond Hutton, return to the Queen's on Sunday and Monday in a picture which is said to be better than either "Behind the Front" or "We're in the Navy Now."

Their adventures with fire trucks, hose and water are declared to be a riot of laughter from the opening shot to the final fadeout. Tom Kennedy, who was the sergeant of "Behind the Front" once more rules their destinies with an iron hand as the fire captain, finding his efforts at disciplining his "rookies" more hopeless than ever.

IS THE LAW AN ASS?

MODERN MARRIAGE SETTLEMENTS.

SOLICITOR'S IDEA OF ONE.

Mr. A. E. Bell, a London solicitor, in a paper on "Is the Law an Ass?" at the Law Society's conference at Eastbourne recently, declared that in these days marriage settlements were mere pamphlets. "Betrothed" beings nowadays," he said, "court by telephone and 'marriage-settlement' each other by letter."

A Motorist's Proposal.

He gave an example of a super up-to-date marriage contract which read:

"Dear Old Fruit.—Suppose we park ourselves at the altar together; you shall have the run of my rabbit warren and all its gadgets. You know that my jolly old life has had something done to it; I mean to say that when old daddy time throws a monkey wrench into my works some giddy insurance company will hand you a cool thousand and you can have my bank overdraft and everything what's over. All the best.

"Ambulance Chasers."

An attack on "ambulance chasing" by certain legal aid societies was made by Mr. E. R. Cook, Secretary of the Law Society.

If it were not possible, he said, for lawyers personally to chase ambulances in this country, it had been possible for them to aid professionally lay societies and individuals who had offered injured persons legal aid on a percentage basis.

Mr. Cook advocated the remedy suggested in the report of Mr. Justice Finlay's Committee on Legal Aid for the Poor—that the most satisfactory remedy would be the ousting of undesirable societies by the steady spread of legal aid societies of the genuine type.

Mr. G. E. Hughes, Bath, referred to the number of cases of defaulting solicitors recently before the courts, urged that the compulsory audit of solicitors' books was a reform which merited the attention of the profession. Another suggestion he made was that solicitors should be required to find a fidelity guarantee.

"Is it unreasonable," he asked, "that we should give the public some measure of protection against misappropriation?"

"You must have been struck by the class of man seeking to enter the profession," another speaker said. "He often looks as if he were going to attend a rat hunt. The ladies, however, turn up very well groomed."

The president, Mr. R. Mills Welsford, said with some warmth that he could never wish to meet a more steady or gentlemanly lot of men.

BETRAYED BY LOST TOOTH.

WOMEN SET POLICE ON MURDERER'S TRAIL.

The body of a man found close to the railway line between Hamburg and Bremen recently was identified as that of Herr Nordmann, director of the Delmenhorst Margarine Works. His purse and money were missing.

It was found that he had been killed by a revolver bullet which shattered his skull, the other injuries being due to his fall from a train.

The next day a passenger in the Bremen night express told the police that a man in his compartment entered the lavatory, which opened also on to the adjoining compartment, and did not return. From his description the police suspected that the man was a certain Hopp, who had already been through their hands, and his description was circulated.

One evening a young man entered a café in Kassel, a suburb of Mayence, and attracted attention by his nervous and furtive manner. The proprietress and her sister noticed that although his hands were dirty he was wearing two diamond rings.

During a conversation he laughed excitedly, and the proprietress saw that one of his teeth was missing. In the account of the supposed criminal she had read this was mentioned, and she telephoned to the police.

The young man left the café, but the proprietress had him followed and he was arrested at the railway station.

He then confessed that he was Hopp and that he had murdered Herr Nordmann in the train. He stated that he had hoped to get some money from the pocket of the sleeping passenger. Herr Nordmann awoke, and after a struggle Hopp shot him and threw his body on to the line after going through his pockets.

Hopp is a man of good family and has been well educated, speaking fluent German, English, Russian, and Dutch.

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Pres. Jackson, Tues. Jan. 1st

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Pres. Grant, Tues. Nov. 27th
Pres. Cleveland, Tues. Dec. 11th
Pres. Pierce, Tues. Dec. 25th

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Pres. Harrison, Sun. Dec. 2, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe, Sun. Dec. 16, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jefferson, Nov. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, Nov. 20th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Nov. 24th, 6 p.m.

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SAILING LIST.

OTHER SAILINGS:— SHANGHAI, ETC. CONTINENT, ETC.
M.S. "Malaya" ... 11th Dec.
M.S. "Siam" ... 8th Jan., 1929
M.S. "Panama" ... 25th Jan., "
M.S. "Danmark" ... 9th Feb., "
M.S. "Java" ... 1st Mar., "
M.S. "Australia" ... 24th Mar., "

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BRITISH INDIA S.S. CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, RANGOON
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TILAWA"
having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery may be obtained as soon as Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by 9th November, 1928, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within Ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

A Protest has been noted by the Master against bad weather.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
Hong Kong, 2nd Nov., 1928. (5948)

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON."

ARRIVED HONG KONG on 6th

NOVEMBER, 1928.

FROM MARSEILLES, etc.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Under-signed before Thursday, the 15th November, 1928, or they will not be recognised.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 10th November, 1928.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRASBOURG AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENVOLICH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 27th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th Nov., 1928. (5956)

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel

"CHINESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 7th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 13th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th instant, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

FURNESS (P&O) LTD.,
2nd Floor, King's Building,
Cantonment Road, Hong Kong.
Telephone No. 3155.

Hong Kong, 7th Nov., 1928. (5952)

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, Nov. 8th.

Previous Day at 2 p.m. On Day at 6 a.m. On Day at 2 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.95 29.98 29.98

Temperature ... 77 75 80

Humidity ... 86 89 78

Wind ... E E ESE

Direction ... 0 0 0

Force ... 0.15 0.00 0.00

Weather ... O C C

Rain ... 0.15 0.00 0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 7th: 77

Lowest open-air Temperature, 8th: 74

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning;

M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From November 9th to 15th, 1928.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

Day of Week Date of Month

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SAILINGS 1928-1929.

Steamers	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Arrive
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Nov. 23	Dec. 1	Dec. 4	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 9	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Jan. 23	Jan. 26	Jan. 29	Jan. 31	Feb. 9
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Feb. 13	Feb. 16	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Mar. 9
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 9	Mar. 12	Mar. 14	Mar. 23
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	Mar. 29	Mar. 31	Apr. 6
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	Apr. 10	Apr. 13	Apr. 16	Apr. 18	Apr. 27
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 1	May 4	May 7	May 9	May 18
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 23	June 1
EMPERESS OF FRANCE	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 13	June 22
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 4	July 13

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"EMPERESS OF CANADA"

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Nov. 20	Nov. 22	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 23
Dec. 21	Dec. 23	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 24

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Hong Kong	Manila	Manila	Hong Kong
Nov. 20	Nov. 22	EMPERESS OF CANADA	Nov. 23
Dec. 21	Dec. 23	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Dec. 24

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HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 17th Nov.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

MISHIMA MARU (Calla Zamboanga) ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

TANIGUCHI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Port.

RAKUYO MARU ... Saturday, 10th Nov.

NEW YORK and BOSTON via PANAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Monday, 26th Nov.

ASUKA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Dec.

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Marseilles.

TOYOKITA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

OLCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Monday, 19th Nov.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KOTORI MARU ... Monday, 12th Nov.

KAMAKURA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Monday, 19th Nov.

NAGATO MARU (Mojiko direct) ... Tuesday, 20th Nov.

DURBAN MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Nov.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News,
Vessels Expected, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS CONTINUE GOOD.

THROUGH FREIGHTS LOW.

With sixteen arrivals and ten departures for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday the local imports showed a slight increase over the previous day's returns. Through freights, however, were low. Six British arrivals and seven departures were shown.

Fourteen vessels discharged a total of 13,889 tons of general merchandise for this port of which 1,763 tons were contributed by five British ships. The best carriers were shown by the s.s. *Malacca* and *Moji* arriving from Yokohama and *Moji* with 4,850 tons of general cargo, and the s.s. *Shan Chih* (Chinese) from Saigon with 9,000 tons of rice and general cargo.

Only six vessels carried through freights which amounted to 6,473 tons. The British vessels contributed 1,355 tons. The s.s. *Malacca* was again shown as best carrier with 3,402 tons, while the s.s. *Times* from Keelung carried 1,700 tons of coal and general cargo.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were as follows:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	8	7
Japanese	6	1
Norwegian	1	0
Chinese	2	1
Dutch	0	1
French	1	0
Total	18	10

DETAILS OF FREIGHTS.

Hai Yang (British) arrived from Foochow and Swatow with 500 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong. *Chak Sang* (British) arrived from Shanghai and Swatow with 250 tons of general cargo and 300 tons for through ports.

Seachuen (British) arrived from Shanghai and Swatow with 340 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 850 tons for through ports.

Kwangchow (British) arrived from Singapore and Huhwah with 400 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong.

Ningpo (British) arrived from Shanghai and Amoy with 278 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 208 tons for through ports.

France (French) arrived from Haiphong with 1,400 tons of general cargo for this port.

Haloden (Norwegian) arrived from Bangkok and Kongsang with 1,815 tons of general cargo for this port.

Times (Japanese) arrived from Keelung and Swatow with 500 tons of coal and 300 tons of merchandise for this port.

Menado (Japanese) arrived from Haiphong and Pakhoi with 1,400 tons of cement, stone for this port and 16 tons of general cargo for through ports.

Malacca (Japanese) arrived from Yokohama and *Moji* with 4,850 tons of general cargo and 3,402 tons for through ports.

Shun Chih (Chinese) arrived from Saigon with 9,000 tons of rice and general cargo for this port.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST SHIP'S MASTER.

FAILING TO APPEAR AT COURT.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Captain O. A. Hoeg, of the s.s. *Tang Sang* was summoned at the instance of Boarding Officer A. J. Munn, to appear before Commander J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., at the Marine Court yesterday morning. Two summonses were preferred against the defendant, namely, that he failed to furnish such information as requested in accordance with Table K. (A.) Form; and failing to shift berth before noon on November 7th, as ordered by the Harbour Master.

The defendant failed to appear in Court. Lance Sergeant Went in evidence said that at about 10 a.m. on November 7th he went on board the s.s. *Tang Sang* to serve the first summons which was given to him by Boarding Officer Munn. The defendant was not on board, and witness gave the summons to the Chief Officer who informed witness that the Captain had gone ashore. The same afternoon, he was given the second summons for the same defendant, and going aboard, found that both the Chief Officer and Captain were ashore. The summons was handed to the Second Officer.

The Magistrate then adjourned the Court after making an order for a warrant to be issued for the apprehension of the defendant.

Badly Lighted "Dolphin."

Complaints have been made to the Harbour Office Authorities that the dolphins used in connection with the diving operations in the Harbour, are very badly lighted and are a danger to navigation. A police report made yesterday states: The red light on No. 1 Dolphin cannot be seen at more than 100 yards. During a recent patrol by No. 8 Police Launch the lights on No. 2 and No. 3 Dolphins could not be seen at all.

The S.S. "On Lee" To Have A New Rudder.

The s.s. *On Lee*, which was docked for her annual overhaul will be fitted with a new rudder and rudder post. The vessel will resume her run on the West River by Wednesday next.

Harbour Office Notice.

Monday, November 12th having been declared a Public Holiday the Harbour Office will be closed on that day excepting as under:—

Entry and Clearance Office: Open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Junk Office: Open from 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

New British Arrival.

The s.s. *Kormita* a British vessel arrived from New Zealand and Kotia, Barn (Batavia) yesterday morning. The vessel will be operated by Messrs. Williamson & Company on the China Coast. The vessel left for Canton last night.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Eight vessels brought 687 Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.
President Jefferson, to-day.
President McKinley, Nov. 19th.

Australian-Oriental Line.
Changte, Dec. 7th.
Taiping, January 4th.

Bank Line.
City of Perth, Nov. 15th.
Suerio, Nov. 28th.

City of Chester, Nov. 30th.
City of Lahore, Dec. 8th.
City of Bedford, Dec. 24th.
City of Madras, Dec. 25th.

Blue Funnel Line.
Hector, Nov. 12th.
Menealus, Nov. 13th.

Lion, Nov. 17th.
Pyrrhus, Nov. 17th.
Titan, Nov. 20th.

Helena, Nov. 21st.
Tynarous, Nov. 25th.
Apollon, Nov. 27th.

Anatolus, Nov. 28th.
Glaucon, Nov. 30th.
Telenachus, Dec. 8th.

Philoctetes, Dec. 9th.
Dioned, Dec. 11th.
Aeneas, Dec. 17th.

Proteus, Dec. 18th.
Theraps, Dec. 28th.
Atrides, Dec. 29th.

Achilles, January 6th.
Ningchow, January 6th.
Tallyho, January 8th.

Lycos, January 10th.
Sarpedon, January 10th.
Emeus, January 11th.

Automedon, January 19th.
Tolus, January 20th.
Dolus, January 31st.

Keenun, January 31st.
Calchas, February 7th.
Cicrops, February 7th.

Antiochus, February 8th.
Teucer, February 9th.

British-India and Apcar Line.
Trevellick, Nov. 12th.
Telada, Nov. 17th.

Talamba, Nov. 25th.
Talme, Nov. 28th.
Talme, Dec. 1th.

Talme, Dec. 10th.
Santhia, Dec. 24th.

Canadian Pacific Line.
Empress of Canada, Nov. 19th.
Empress of France, Nov. 25th.

Dodwell & Co.
Vimale, Nov. 13th.
Calulu, Nov. 14th.

Ramolo, Dec. 6th.
Dollor S.S. Line.
President Lincoln, Nov. 23rd.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.
Africa, to-morrow.
Siam, Nov. 25th.

Malaya, Dec. 8th.
Panama, Dec. 15th.
Denmark, Dec. 31st.

Java, January 20th.
Australia, February 11th.

Eastern and Australian Line.
St. Albans, Dec. 3rd.
Arafura, January 7th.

Glen Line.
Pembroke, to-morrow.
Glenfield, Nov. 13th.

Gleniffer, Nov. 23rd.
Glenarthen, Dec. 12th.
Glenahoe, Dec. 31st.

Glenopie, January 6th.
Hamburg-America Line.
Sachsen, Nov. 12th.

Burgeland, Nov. 13th.
Duisburg, Nov. 23rd.
Oldenburg, Dec. 9th.

Saarland, Dec. 21st.
Emil Kirdorf, January 4th.
Havelland, January 21st.

Java-China-Japan Line.
Tjibondari, Nov. 19th.
Tjiboeet, Nov. 16th.

Tjibatak, Nov. 16th.
Tjikembang, Nov. 21st.
Tjikini, Nov. 30th.

Tjitaroom, Dec. 3rd.

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"CITY OF MOBILE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th December

"CITY OF LAHORE" ... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 9th January

* Passenger Steamer:—Fares to London—1st Class £90; 2nd Class £55.

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Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	10th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KIDDERPORE"	8,334	13th Nov.	Strait, Bombay and Karachi.
"KALYAN"	8,114	24th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Hull.
"KARMALA"	9,128	1st Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"JEYPORE"	5,319	8th Dec. [Mar.]	London, Hull, Ayr, B'ham, Tang.
"MALWA"	10,946	8th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	12th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"NADDERA"	10,083	22nd Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MANTUA"	10,946	5th Jan., 1929	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,114	19th Jan.	do.
"MOREA"	10,083	2nd Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	18th Feb.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	2nd Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"PADUA"	5,307	9th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,114	16th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	23rd Mar.	do.
"MALWA"	10,980	30th Mar.	do.
"NADDERA"	10,083	13th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,114	20th Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,083	27th Apr.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,885	11th May	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,083	22nd May	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	8,114	8th June	Marseilles and London.
"RAJPUTANA"	10,583	22nd June	Bombay, Marseilles & L'don.

